

TOMORROW THE BIG DAY.

All eyes are turned to the one great object of tomorrow, to raise by subscription the sum of \$30,000 for the Catholic Church Debt Fund and Building Fund. The project is so large and the object so important that it practically becomes a community affair, regardless of what may be said to the contrary.

The St. Louis Echo

IT WILL IDENTIFY YOU.
Bay St. Louis sewer failed in way drain of the sewer during the war, when it was Liberty Bonds, Red Cross, Savings Bonds, etc. This was in time of war. In time of peace we will not fail tomorrow in our drive for \$30,000 to pay for and finish the House of the Prince of Peace. Your contribution will identify you.

Subscription, \$2.00 Per Annum, Always in Advance. BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1921.

THIRTIETH YEAR.—No. 17.

Where Pure Drugs and Superior Services are Paramount.

Bay Drug Company

(Successors to Power Drug Company)

Beach and Main St. Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Our prescription department is in charge of Mr. S. E. Cowan, graduate pharmacist of years experience, whose knowledge and ability is a guarantee.

Our stock of drugs is new and dependable. Make no mistake. Have the Bay Drug Company fill your prescriptions. Efficiency and dependability counts—prices so reasonable as to warrant your return.

Our Soda Fountain department—with VELVET ICE CREAM—

caters to your patronage. A Fresh Stock of Choice Box Candies.

HARRISON SCORES COL. HARVEY, UNFIT FOR POST, HE SAYS.

Mississippi Senator Charges Intolerance in Fieri Attack on Ambassador—Asserts Appointment Was Direct Strike at Wilson Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, head of the speakers' bureau in the recent Democratic campaign, told his colleagues in the Senate today what he thought of the appointment of Colonel Harvey as ambassador to Great Britain. He didn't mince any words. His speech was one of the most fiery denunciations that have been heard in the Senate chamber in many months.

"There never was such an intolerant and unfit individual in all the history of mankind, by training, temperament and environment, to take up the important duties of our representative at the Court of St. James as Colonel Harvey," was the judgment that Senator Harrison passed on President Harding's appointment.

Colonel Harvey's critic declared that there was no official position within the gift of the United States, under the Secretary of State, which had greater international significance than the post of Ambassador to Great Britain. He ran over the list of the great men of past days who have held this post, from Adams Monroe and John Quincy Adams down through John Hay and Joseph H. Choate to Walter H. Page and John H. Davis. He recalled how Mr. Wilson repudiated Colonel Harvey in 1912, because he was an "errand boy for Wall Street and the tool of special interests."

"I shall not in this discussion question the journalistic ability of Colonel Harvey," he said, "but as a fluent writer, whose words and expressions are at times as violent as the raging dust of a tornado or the angry waves of a storm-swept sea," said Senator Harrison. "Educational qualifications and strong intellectual attainments that might qualify one for service in the field of labor, but when other attributes they may destroy this effectiveness in other fields."

"Few men in the history of journalism have possessed to a more remarkable degree qualities of genius for violent expression; caustic criticism, and the power through fair or foul means to employ cogent phrases intended to appeal to prejudice and to arouse hatred and resentment. He is a remarkable man in that his whole life has been one of inconsistency and vacillation."—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

NOTICE TO CHEMICAL DEALERS

Notice is hereby given that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Hancock County, Miss., will receive bids for 800 gallons of Kiltik D or some approved dip recognized by the United States Government. Monday, May 2nd, 1921. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. This the 24th day of April, 1921. A. A. KERGOSEIN, Clerk.

CHANCERY COURT SUMMONS.

(No. 2455.) The State of Mississippi. To Ethel W. Dean: You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of Hancock County, Miss., on the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1921, to defend the suit in said Court of Henry P. Dean, wherein you are a defendant. This 22nd day of April, A. D. 1921. A. A. KERGOSEIN, Clerk.

BIG DRIVE IS ON FOR SUNDAY.

Drive for Thirty Thousand Dollars for Catholic Church Debt Fund Will Be Staged Tomorrow. Results Speciously Assured.

The story of a project for a drive of thirty thousand dollars for the Catholic church, to be staged tomorrow, and as published in the columns of The Echo last Saturday afternoon was enthusiastically received by the public. The plan is unanimously approved by all Catholics and it is apparent that not only will the church debt of \$11,000 be wiped away but sufficient amount of cash be realized to finish the sacred edifice.

At a meeting of the executive committee with a number of the captains of the different territories held Wednesday night, it was found the organization for tomorrow's work was perfected and that the outlook was indeed encouraging. There was not a lukewarm member present. Every body is seemingly more than anxious to do his or her share. And it is this spirit that is going to make the project one of success.

As a teaser it was suggested that at this meeting those present would give their subscriptions for the five-year period and the total amount of \$7,000.00 was the total amount of cash. Those present "talked big" since money talks. Subscription by the \$500.00 clip came in at a lively rate. Thirty thousand dollars is a big amount, and the people, in order to raise it, must talk in the hundred dollar terms. Fives and tens will not make it.

Rev. Father A. J. Gmelch gives out the following statement over his signature, which speaks for itself, as follows:

Church of Our Lady of the Gulf. Bay St. Louis, Miss. We are, all we possess, all that is good and great and noble emanates from God, our Creator, supreme Master and kind Father. We realize that there is nothing too good, no sacrifices too great that we can bring in return for the blessing bestowed on us. The main channel through which returns can be made to that omnipotent God is the practical zeal we show for the beauty of His house, our church, where we participate in and enjoy the spiritual comforts of our sublime faith.

Church of what it means to have our church beautiful within and without and to know that we, you and I, helped at a sacrifice to make it so. Our Church is God's house in this parish. The beauty of His house is a reflex of the beauty of our character.

You are now given an opportunity to share in the making of a "HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." It is an opportunity for you to do a duty which you owe to God, to your children, to yourself and to your fellow parishioners. This is not a matter of charity and yet, by giving liberally, you give proof that you love God, because you are ZEAL for the BEAUTY of His HOUSE. And you can afford to give much, because the terms are easy. So much a year in five installments. This you can give \$500.00 to the church by giving \$100.00 a year for five years. Kindly state what you will give and when, according to the plan and notes which the Captain of your section will present to you on SUNDAY, APRIL 24th.

"The first note will be due within one month after date."

"Be BIG in giving."

"Thirty thousand dollars is a big sum. To give you an idea of what we mean by giving BIG amounts, just consider that it takes TWELVE HUNDRED TIMES, \$25.00, or SIX HUNDRED TIMES, \$50.00, or THREE HUNDRED TIMES, \$100.00, or ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY TIMES, \$250.00, or SIXTY TIMES, \$500.00, to make up the sum of \$30,000.00."

BOYS AND GIRLS are pledging TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS or FIVE DOLLARS a year. You surely can give MORE.

"It takes at least \$30,000.00 to pay off the debt and to finish our Church. \$30,000.00 is a BIG sum to raise. BUT WE CAN RAISE IT."

"THE GOOD which will flow from it, the SATISFACTION which we will derive, is FULLY WORTH our GREATEST effort."

"I am counting on YOU to go OVER THE TOP."

"I myself am giving BIG in this drive and I look for YOU to do the same."

"With best wishes."

"Your pastor, A. J. GMECH."

INCOME TAX LAW IS HELD CONSTITUTIONAL.

Test Case is Made With Regard to Individuals and Corporations.

The income tax law of Mississippi was held constitutional Monday by the State Supreme Court. The opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Sydney Smith in the last case of the Hattiesburg Grocery Co., vs. Stokes v. Robertson, reversing agent, with regard to corporations and Jno. T. Connor, of Hattiesburg, with regard to individuals.

The income tax law which was held not to be in conflict with the Federal Constitution was passed in 1912 and comprised Chapter 120 of Hemingway's code. The statute fixes a tax of 5 mills on the dollar on all incomes above \$2500. There is no penalty for the failure to pay in time past.

The only method provided by the statute for assessing taxes was, in fact, a mere suggestion to be followed by the assessors and it is not binding on them. The assessors are to be guided by the best information available and it is not binding on them to follow the suggestions of the assessors.

PISTACHE WRITES AMI COCO ABOUT TOMORROW'S DRIVE.

Cher Ami Coco: Abien, how yo pass, ma, fren, since dem balls? Duggon, we have good time, hein? I bet yo leg dey all git stiff an yo coon him roun nex days, hein? I no me caus I'm gettin long ole like yo, an dat all nite we gonna play de diable wid us fellas wat ain no jellies hein? Som pep dey use fo all dat, yo take dat Rafe fellas, heem shees kin make de reviele all nite her an den look fo mo, yas.

Coco, yo talk nout look fo mo, abien, us fellas we goin look fo mo dey now, yo bet fo no dat we goin do one gran business us agrees fo dat Catlik churches wat we got ici, wat name Our Lady of de Gulfs. Yo no dat som year pass we have beacoup five ici an we hav de unfortunes of burn down our churches long side odder places like dem Couvies an odder places an we start bild up on top de kin fo long dat we got monies, hein, mai son we doan got no mo monies all hav fo stop build, anyhow we start one church, es wat goin be some pride fo la bella Baie St. Louis, an mo pride fo la Grace de Dieu, an dat goin be one fine place fo God stay in hein? Yo no dem no fine we make de houses wat God Heem Hees got fo stay, de mo good we goin feel by ourself hein?

Abien, Coco, dat bon Pret Farber Melsh, heem has got one hidears an hees call all de big fellas up, dat Caser Halle an hees hat talk, mid dem bout wat dey goin do fo le Gloria de Dieu, an dem salvations of dem churches (No, Coco, doan fool yourself, dey doan calls yo fren Jacques, I'm no big fellas, ma J. Anyhow, le bon pret heem hees git dem de dem dem say, falls an dey all put dey head together an dem wid big conclusions dat dey goin foot de horn an wake up all dem Catliks wat dey got in dis mans shees towns her.

Dev all say shees kin be do an everybody swear hees goin make pride an messen on one big church drive de monies fo de shees kin an teeneesh bild shees churches wat goin be de mo gran wat yo kin see on dem coas an odder coasts, me I'm goin tell yo how dat goin be, Coco. Yo sees dey got beacoup Catliks in dis towns, hein, an dey every body dey dey shouters fo de wheels and push, hein, dem Capitaine de le Drives say dey no dat in five year dey goin have nuff monies fo all dey want fo make one good jobs on dat churches. "Dat meen, Coco, dey goin fee teings so moat every year in five year, so dat doan goin be hard fo yo hein? Yo see dat give yo beacoup time fo make de reviele an yo doan goin feel dem strain; ye see one fellas heem shees kin make sine de pep fo to hundred dollars, hein, an dat only goin be about fifty dollar every year, a two dollar an half de one month; ye see dat not goin be hard, hein?"

Coco, de mo he ways fo fellas do dat das fo start wat dey calls, one Savin count (I bleev dat's Creemeees Save, hein?) and when de banks dey pay yo dat monies yo goin fine moat dey goin give yo de sef fo spen Creemeees wid, an le Bon Dieu Heem Hees goin bless yo fo wat yo do on teex up Shees houses, yas. Yo no, Coco, one fellas never lose wat hees give God, non, yo kin see dat wat le Bon Dieu say hees in (de Bibl takes yo goin in anrus on dat monies den yo tink nout).

So, Coco, we goin start nex Sunday fo dat an we goin have de mo big drive wat yo never see, an we goin sho de pep dat de Catliks de Baie St. Louis got de rite kind speeet in dem, an take one big inrus in dey churches, an Coco, wen dat Creemeees us we sho give dem pride wid dat work, us, yas, an yo got fo com an see dem big celebrations wat we goin have, us, an see at de same time de mo gran maison de Dieu wat yo want see, yas, an yo got fo breeing Peeteens an Cocoonne an Leeza long wid yo let lone all dem odder pep wat stay in Bayou Comochri.

Coco, yo no dat de Maje Generals on dat drive goin be Holy Joe? Yas, dat's wat Keekeen tell me, I bleev Keekeen heem shees goin be Aide de Camps, me I'm goin be private in date Mane scit brigades an I unstan Tron hein, yo goin have any dem shis so if I lose ma way yo will no dat de de reason dat I din have one compass me, anyhow we goin drive fast like we kin an we ain goin pay no nevermine by dem sine wats on de poses bout 15 mile hour, an Coco, dat's one time we goin tad the in Mean Albers Jone heem shees face, yas!

Coco, if yo see any dem fellas wat make liv in dis Parish, yo tell dem not fo wait till somebody rin dem down, mai, jas com across an do wat dey kin in dis drive by tell new moat dey goin give fo de feeses dem churches, now yo make de remembre dat dey doan have fo give all by one time, yo no, dey sine up fo give so much every years, like dey viz goin fo give, les say 200 dollar, abien, dey have fo give forty dollar each years, yo see, an if dey want give 100 dollar, abien dat make de 20 dollar years, hein, anyhow yo com down an se wat yo kin do, hein?

Abien, wid big hope dat we goin make de reviele an goin git mo den nuff fo wat we want, I'm com stop rite yo.

Yo mo bes fren, JACQUES PISTACHE.

—W. A. McDonald, president of the Bandier Oil Company, left during the early part of the week for Wharton County, Texas, where drilling operations are active. Late reports are of the effect that more than 1100 feet has been reached and the log of the well compares with those of other wells that have proven productive. It is evident the Bandier Oil Company is going to be successful in every indication.

Hancock County Bank

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI. RESOURCES OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS. NO ACCOUNT TOO SMALL TO SERVE.

The constructive minds and the toiling hands of years have built up step by step the structure that supplies us with service to-day.

The modern service organism is merely an assembly of the achievements of years.

And where Hancock County Bank service is rendered, recognition of this fact has become crystallized into a policy of constant striving to increase the already established efficiency of the service that is known every where the name of this institution is mentioned.

We know, and thousands of our customers do too, that we have "no account too small to serve."

And that the small depositors business is attended to with as much efficiency and sincerity as the largest ones are.

For nearly a quarter of a century this bank has grown and prospered and continues to do so by the confidence of a great community.

4 Per Cent Paid on Savings and Time Deposits

Hancock County Bank

BILOXI NEWS NOTES OF WEEK.

Interesting Batch of Chronicles from Sea Coast Metropolis.

Biloxi Mayor Appoints Delegates.

For the purpose of having them attend the annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association to be held in New Orleans, May 2, 3 and 4, Mayor Kennedy has named the following delegates to represent Biloxi: W. H. Hunt, E. C. Tonsmire and Douglas Watson.

Navy Men Transferred.

For the purpose of having them enter active service with the United States Navy. Two hundred and forty sailors from the Gulfport Naval Station have been transferred to Hampton Roads, Va., leaving 225 at the station. The reduction of the naval station at Gulfport has not as yet been decided by the secretary of the navy.

Bohemians Return Home.

Bohemians brought to Biloxi from Baltimore for work in the oyster packing plants, numbering 125 people will leave Biloxi next week. The small number brought here this season was due to the heavy railroad transportation charges.

Resort for People.

The naval reserve in the northwest section of Biloxi has been put into commission for use by coast people during the summer under the direction of the local commissioners. There is also completed an 840 foot wharf for fishing, boating and bathing privileges, together with other amusements for picknickers and others frequenting the place.

More Elks Received.

At a recent meeting of the Biloxi Lodge of Elks several new candidates were taken into the organization in compliance with a campaign directed by Colonel John P. Sullivan chairman for the grand lodge, in which they expect to reach a total of 1,000,000 members throughout the United States by July. The business meeting was followed with an entertainment of unusual interest and a banquet.

Biloxi Police Invited.

Mayor Kennedy, who presides over the police forces, has been requested by R. E. Burright, police commissioner of New York, to send delegates to the metropolis May 3 to 7, to be present at a conference to be held by police officials from all parts of the country.

Yacht Clubs to Meet.

Officials of the Yacht Club have been invited by W. H. Farham, secretary of the Southern Yacht Club, New Orleans, to participate in their annual regatta to be held in that city May 15th. They are also asked to send delegates to a meeting of the Gulf Yachting Association which is being contemplated holding May 8.

MISSISSIPPI'S DENTISTS.

The Mississippi Dental Association is holding its annual session in this city, having convened Monday, and is attended by as fine and intelligent looking body of men as ever assembled in the state capitol.

The science of dentistry, while not near so old as that of medicine, is its most useful associate, and is becoming every day closer and closer linked with the art of healing. Many of the ills that human flesh is heir to has been traced to the teeth, and nowadays medical practitioners when asked for advice, refer you to your dentist with good results.

Some years ago, the Mississippi legislature recognized the great importance of dentistry as a curative agent, authorized the formation of a board of dental examiners and threw other safeguard about the practice of this most important profession of dentistry in Mississippi stands second to no state in the Union, as will be amply attested by the attendance upon one of its clinics and witnessing the splendid work done.

The dentist of Mississippi are a credit to their profession, an honor to Mississippi, and savior of the toothache afflicted, and as such the Clarion-Ledger welcomes them to Jackson with the hope that they may have sufficient "pull" with the citizens of Jackson to make their stay a pleasant one.—Jackson Clarion-Ledger.

PROPERTY IN TATE COUNTY DROPS OFF IN ASSESSMENT

SENATORIA, April 14.—According to the statement of Assessor Fred T. Massey, Tate County property values are given in by the taxpayers at the lowest figures for several years, and as a result, the tax rolls bid fair to be about one-half of the amount last year. Lands are being assessed at less than half the amount of two years ago. The stock of merchants also will be listed at considerably less than last year. This shortage in values, it is said, will make it hard for the board of supervisors to realize enough taxes to meet the bonded indebtedness and current expenses.

Heretofore the State Tax Commission has held values up to legal requirements, that is the market value of the property, or its actual worth; but since the market value has slumped to one-half or less, it appears the commission will be robbed of its teeth in the matter of ordering the values raised.

Already the number of mills on assessed value of the property has reached the maximum fixed by the law and it seems certain taxes for this year are going to be much less regardless of the taxing boards of the county or the state.

Joseph O. Mauffray

HARDWARE:

IMPLEMENTS,

UTENSILS,

CUTLERY,

TOOLS,

STOVES,

RANGES,

ETC., ETC.

DRY GOODS:

A CLEAN LINE OF

CAREFULLY SE-

LECTED FABRICS,

CONSERVATIVELY

BOUGHT, CON-

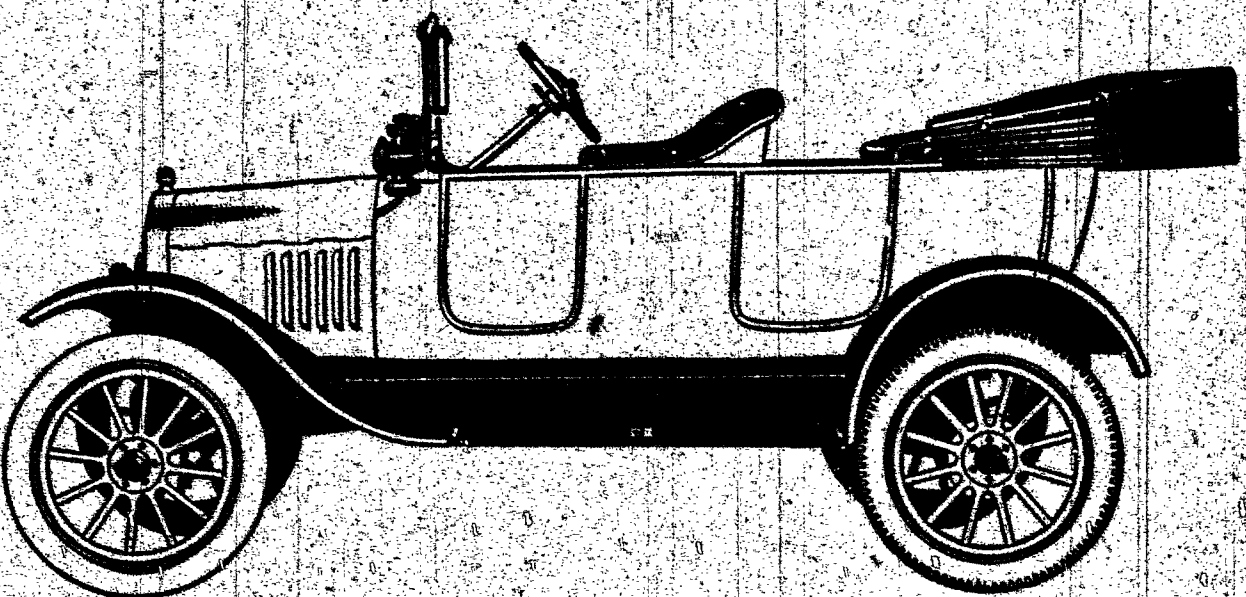
SCIENTIOUSLY

PRICED FOR YOUR

DELECTION.

JOSEPH O. MAUFFRAY, FRONT STREET

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR



With Spring Comes the Rush Season for Ford Cars.

EACH YEAR THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO WAIT FOR THEIR CARS AFTER PLACING THEIR ORDERS. SOME TIMES THEY HAVE WAITED MANY MONTHS.

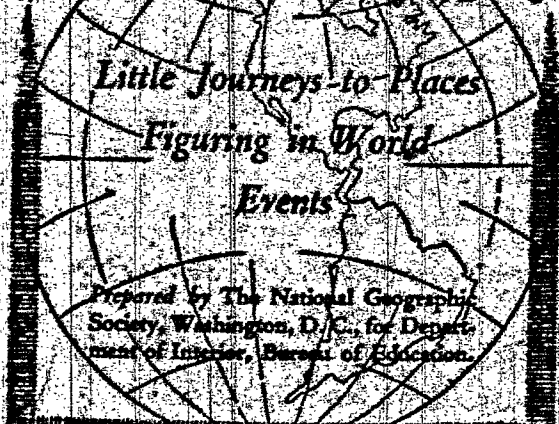
BY PLACING YOUR ORDER NOW, YOU WILL BE PROTECTING YOURSELF AGAINST DELAY. YOU WILL BE ABLE TO GET REASONABLY PROMPT DELIVERY ON YOUR FORD CAR. AND YOU WILL HAVE IT TO ENJOY WHEN YOU WANT IT MOST—THIS SPRING.

DON'T RUN OFF PLACING YOUR ORDER.

EDWARD BROTHERS

CHANDLER BUILDING

Today's Geography



TSARIBROD: A REGION OF RUMORS AND AROMAS

Serbian forces were reported a few weeks ago to have entered Tsaribrod, hitherto on the Bulgarian side of the border, preparatory to occupation of a strip of territory detached from Bulgaria by the treaty of Neuilly which followed the World war.

One traveler has described the road along this segment over which the luxurious Orient Express used to make its semi-weekly trip from Paris to Constantinople, as the worst in the world; and the mountain scenery as the finest. Probably both statements were exaggerated. But the ravines, boulders and torrential streams of the Nishava River region, just before the railway crosses the Bulgarian frontier, are comparable with the Alps and sometimes suggest our own Grand Canyon region in miniature.

Tsaribrod is inconspicuous. It shelters a population of only a few thousand. It has the inevitable castle, which still seems to keep a frowning guard over red-roofed houses. Significantly, in view of the economic life of Bulgaria, and the recent marked preponderance of agrarian representation in the government, each house has its garden.

After the Orient Express passes the border line it traverses the Silvitza battlefield, the Bunker Hill of Bulgaria, and the first important city of which it is a part is Philippopolis, the city of which one of the world's most esthetic industries is established—that of cultivating rose gardens to distill attar of roses.

At Philippopolis, under pressure of expected attacks from Turkey, Prince Alexander was installed as the head of the newly united Bulgarian states in 1885. Unexpectedly it was Serbia, not Turkey, which made the move in protest against the union with eastern Rumelia. The Serbian forces mobilized in the Nishava valley; the Bulgarian army was far away. Hence a famous order, which resulted in the making of military history, to commanders of Bulgarian units to hasten to Silvitza. The speed with which the troops were moved in this better-kept fashion, was remarkable. Their movement was accelerated by orders to citizens to furnish supplies as they passed. The advance held the Serbian forces, which were headed for Sofia, or Silvitza. When reinforcements arrived the enemy was defeated. The Serbian armistice proposal was presented at Tsaribrod. This incident gave Bulgaria a sense of national unity and prowess which may be compared to that which Japan attained by her defeat of the Russians.

WHY LIGHTHOUSES WON'T "STAY PUT"

Long agitation to save Barnegat Light from removal, and announcement that jetties will be built to preserve the historic beacon, give a hint of the extreme variability of coast lines and conditions.

A survey of the coast of New Jersey shows strikingly the results that are wrought upon a shoreline by the wind and the waves," writes John Oiler, "LaGorce" to the National Geographic Society.

"The beaches for the most part are being driven back by the sea, but the harbors, which were accessible to coasters quite within the memory of men now living, are being closed by the traveling drift, just as most of the mouths of the streams emptying into the ocean have been closed.

"In a description of the Jersey coast published in 1879, it was stated that, prior to the war of 1812, Old Cranberry Inlet was one of the best anchorages on the coast, and it afforded a safe harbor for American privateers on the lookout for British ships during the Revolution. It opened one night by the angry sea breaking across the beach, and during the last year of its existence as a harbor the whole channel drifted nearly a mile to the northward. Its closure about 1812, caused so much inconvenience that, in 1821, one Michael Orlier attempted to cut a new inlet near the head of Barnegat Bay. With the assistance of others, it was finally finished, but the following morning, to the amazement of the voluntary workers, it had closed up again. Later another effort was made to effect the same thing lower down the bay. The cut was completed July 4, 1847, the work being done by several hundred men under Anthony Ivens, Jr. The water was let in, but it filled up almost as quickly as the Orlier cut, so relentlessly was the sea's war carried on.

"A survey at Atlantic City, in 1893, revealed the fact that in the course of but a few years the shore at Main Avenue had lost 78 acres. True, most of this material was deposited in the lee of the point extending from New Jersey to Ohio avenues, causing an advance of the beach lines at Pennsylvania avenue of about 1,000 feet and adding to this part of the place some 54 acres, all in the brief space of a decade. This transfer of prop-

erty from one riparian owner to another without consideration is not provided for in the statutes, but might properly be regarded as inequitable, especially to the original owner. However, no one has yet gone into court for an injunction against the sea for robbing Peter to pay Paul.

"When the lighthouse at Atlantic City was threatened, in 1879, the United States challenged the sea by the construction of a battery at the head of Atlantic avenue. Thus was inaugurated a series of defensive works, which have been continued from time to time by individuals, so that 82 additional acres have been reclaimed from the sea to the great benefit of the city, as well as to that of the riparian owners; but they had to fight hard for every inch."

SAVING THE ELK

A check-up of the elk in Yellowstone National park, last stronghold of these largest members of the deer family, shows a discouragingly small number there, and it is now feared that many more have perished than had been thought. The elk's existence depends upon his freedom to wander from the higher to the lower valleys below. Early blizzards drive him outside the protection of the national reservation into the midst of the open season for hunting in the two adjacent states.

The southern herds follow the rivers, which flow out of Yellowstone in all directions, to the famous Jackson Hole country, once the haunt of bandits and cattle thieves, where human life now is safe, where the influx of civilization spells death for the elk. The northern herds, when driven by snowstorms usually descend into the Montana borderlands where settlements have flung a barrier for wild animals across the edge of the park.

Whole-scale shooting of the elk has been the first consequence in the past. Much of this shooting, according to reports received in Washington, does little credit to sportsmanship. Some marksmen have not troubled to follow animal preserve laws they have wounded. Their sheltered life in the national reservation has made the elk tame; and they wander into many a backyard to find unexpected enemies.

But this shooting does not mark the climax of the tragedy. As noted, the settlements have cut off the grazing lands. There is some provision for the southern herds, though woefully inadequate, but practically none for the northern herds.

The protection afforded the elk which stray into Wyoming is that of the state game preserves, known as the Hoodoo, Shoshone and Teton. Further protection is that afforded in a limited way by the winter elk refuge at Jackson, Wyo., founded by the biological survey. There hay is raised for feeding the elk, but some seasons far from enough has been on hand for the feeding of the thousands forced out of the park, and even out of the reservations, by the early winter.

In ordinary and mild winters such as the present one the animals remain in the park; in more severe winters, when the cold and snows come late, the preserves and the refuge have taken care of many of them.

SPANISH MOROCCO

Spanish troops, according to recent newspaper dispatches, have carried out important operations in the Spanish zone in northern Morocco. Extending its military hold and extending its civil government in northern Morocco, Spain is turning the tables of history scenario about. For it was from this country that the Moors and Arabs swarmed across the Straits of Gibraltar in the year 711 and placed Spain under a Mohammedan domination, the last vestiges of which were finally removed only in the year in which Columbus discovered America.

This Spanish Moroccan zone is the pedestal of the southern of the two



A Moroccan Type.

"Pillars of Hercules," which for long centuries were the western portals of the known world. It is part of the Mauretania of the Romans, one of their granaries when the empire was at its greatest. It was the country of the Barbary pirates who harassed the shipping of the world for centuries, collecting tribute from many governments, and in whose suppression the infant United States navy cut its first post-revolutionary war teeth in the early part of the Nineteenth century. It is now part of Morocco, which in many ways preserves more truly than any other Mohammedan country the flavor of the "Arabian Nights."

Spain has only a few miles of the horizon shown on the map. It was naturally one of the first of modern nations of Europe to gain a foothold in that country. Melilla, a seacoast town near the northeastern corner of Morocco, came into the possession of Spain in 1497, and other Mediterranean coast towns have been captured at various times since. Though a definite zone of Spanish influence has been recognized since an agreement between France and Spain in 1912, Spain has done little more at any time than to hold the ports and a small area of the hinterland about each. Spanish authority farther inland has been more or less nominal and has never been exercised at all in the more remote sections of the zone. Bandits, of whom the chief was the notorious Raulu, have operated in the Spanish territory in recent years with little molestation. One of their favorite activities has been the kidnapping of Europeans and Americans for ransom.

The Spanish Moroccan zone is a relatively narrow strip of territory with an area about equal to that of Belgium, or slightly greater than that of Vermont, extending across the entire northern part of Morocco. It has a frontage of about 200 miles on the Mediterranean sea and of about 80 miles on the Atlantic. It does not include the city of Tangier on the northwestern point of Africa, that city with a surrounding territory of 140 square miles having been under international control since 1912. The country is mountainous but contains considerable agricultural land. This portion of Africa is free from desert conditions. The Spanish zone, like that of Morocco under a French protectorate to the south, probably contains valuable mineral deposits, but the disorders prevailing heretofore prevented adequate prospecting. In recent years Spain has spent much more on the zone than has been received from it in revenues.

RHODESIA: A 1921 LAND OF OPHIR

Suggestions by archeologists that Rhodesia may be the land of Ophir, mentioned in the Bible as a source of Solomon's riches, lends added interest to a region already attracting attention for its present-day resources. The act creating the important Union of South Africa, to the south reserves the right to add Rhodesia to that dominion of the British empire. R. D. Parsons, writing to the National Geographic Society, describes some phases of Rhodesian life as follows:

"The wet season in Rhodesia begins in November and lasts until the first of June. All kinds of garden seeds and cereals are in the ground by Christmas and in January the first crop of millet is harvested. Great ceremonies attend both sowing and reaping. The dry season begins in June and lasts until the end of October. It is occupied with threshing, hoarding grain, storing wood and burning brush on seed beds for the sake of the wood ashes.

"No matter how hot the days are, the nights are cool and campfires are needed. On the elevated tablelands or plateaus the nights are very cold. Taxes are not onerous in Rhodesia, as each hut pays only three shillings a year, which is 72 cents, or a rate of 6 cents per month.

"The Zambezi river, which forms the southern boundary of North Rhodesia, is spanned at Livingstone, just below the Victoria Falls, by an American-made cantilever bridge bearing the Cape to Cairo railroad. As the water plunges 400 feet, the electrical energy to be developed is incalculable. It is proposed to carry the wires on steel poles fashioned like oil derricks, to the Kimberly mines. Johannesburg, Pretoria and around to Cape Town, on the one hand, and up through Kharum and the Nile valley, to the pyramids may be decorated with lights made to glow by current from these mighty falls.

"In a country like Rhodesia where there are no roads either good, bad or indifferent, getting about is no fun. All the British officials have 'bikes,' but they are more ornamental than useful, so they use the 'machilla' which, to quote them, is an invention of the devil. It consists of a long pole with two halves at each end. Midway hangs the hummock for the 'browns,' all the Rhodesian 'browns' whose back is lacerated by bushes and thorns and whose body more or less submerged when going across a river. The 'browns' keep up a chant that sounds like the wail of lost spirits, and it never occurs to them that the passenger is not as happy as if in a Hottentot chair car.

"Some of these African tribes have alert, active minds. They can commit to memory page after page of a textbook, but the trouble is they do not comprehend the meaning. They learn telegraphy, typewriting, the manual of arms, etc., with wonderful rapidity and as nothing is more dear to the African than ceremony, they go into ceremonies over parades and the morning and evening flag ceremonies.

"In most of the tribes are to be found skilful artificers. Show them a piece of imported furniture and they will exactly duplicate it. They weave bark fabrics of every kind and manufacture musical instruments, keyed, string, wind and percussion.

Wherever suitable clay is found, they make pottery, tiles and bricks. Most every English official has a picturesque residence of brick with the roof surrounded by beautiful gardens. "When Rhodesia gets proper transportation facilities, it will supply the British empire with cereals, cotton, tobacco, rubber, cattle, nuts and fruits."

CORN AID DAIRY COW FEED

Producers ignore its Cheap and Nutritious Food—Produce Heat, Energy and Fat

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With well-fitted corn cobs on many farms, and relatively low prices prevailing this year, it is time, says a feeding specialist from the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture, that correction should be made of the impression found in certain localities that corn is not good feed for dairy cows. Certain recent inquiries on this subject indicate that the use of corn in the dairy ration is not understood by all dairymen; and it is hoped that a correction of this impression may lead to a greater utilization of the large 1920 crop for dairy cattle feeding.

When it is fed for a definite purpose, with a complete knowledge of its limitations, as well as its true worth, corn is one of the best and cheapest grains we have that can be used for the economical production of milk, says the feeding specialist. "Some dairymen avoid feeding it altogether, on account of the mistaken idea that it is not suited to a cow producing milk. This is because it is so generally used for fattening both hogs and cattle, and because it has not been successfully when used alone for dairy cow feeding."

The function of corn in the ration is to furnish the animal with material for producing heat, energy, and fat; it is rather low in protein and deficient in ash. When fed alone, it does not supply largely the nutrients which



Corn and Soybeans Grown for Silage—A Good Mixture for Dairy Cattle.

make bone, muscle, hair and the casing in milk. Consequently, in formulating the grain ration, it is necessary to add to corn some feed which is high in this substance, such as bran, linseed meal, or cottonseed meal. Bran is useful because it not only lightens the ration, but helps to balance it. Corn and cob meal is largely used in feeding dairy cows, and it has one advantage over corn meal in that it is more bulky, although not so palatable. Usually, when corn forms a large portion of the grain ration, protein also should be supplied by feeding some leguminous hay, such as alfalfa or clover, for the roughage in the ration.

Since corn can be grown on most dairy farms, supplies a source of cheap ration and is palatable, and since when it is made into silage, it provides the cheapest and most efficient form of succulence, every dairymen should have the information that will enable him to make corn the basis of a successful ration for economical milk production.

BACTERIA CAUSE SOUR MILK

Most of Tiny Organisms Are Not Only Harmless, but Positively Beneficial to Milk

Milk, as it leaves the cow's udder, contains bacteria. If the cow is dirty and there is a lot of dirt around, just from the cow's body and the dust in the milk pail and this dust is swarming with bacteria. As soon as they reach the warm milk they commence to multiply, and in a few hours they may have increased until there are millions to the teaspoonful of milk. It is these bacteria that cause milk to sour, but most of them are not only harmless, but positively beneficial.

EXCELLENT AS FORAGE CROP

Cowpeas Will Thrive on All Types of Arable Soil and Requires Very Little Attention

For feed the cowpeas are especially valuable, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say, because it will grow on all types of arable soil, requiring little attention and producing most excellent forage. In addition, it is of great value as a green-manure crop to increase the humus and the nitrogen content of the soils upon which it is grown.

Like Peaches Like

A single trial with improved dairy milk will convince you that like with like produces like. The peaches that you buy from the grocer are not the same as the ones that you grow in your own orchard.

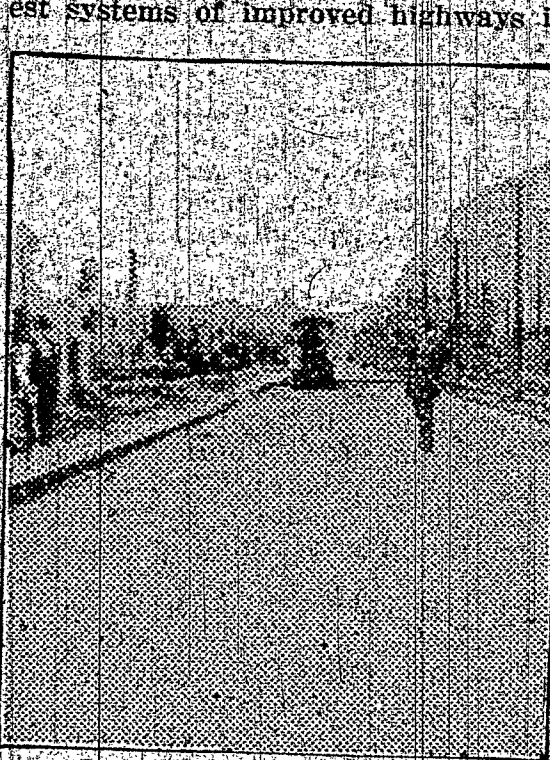
Good Highways

Better Plan Than to Construct Most Expensive Highway and Let It Deteriorate

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is better to build a cheap road and keep it in good condition by adequate maintenance than to build the most expensive highway and permit it to deteriorate for want of care. Officials of the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Maryland, which has one of the finest systems of improved highways in



Improving an Old Roadway

the United States, it is not the best, has consistently followed this practice. The originally improved roads in Maryland were comparatively inexpensive, costing only what the taxpayers were willing to pay for. The first few years the average cost was less than \$10,000 a mile. In some cases the work entailed considerable grading and drainage, but in others it amounted simply to resurfacing the old turnpikes, which had already been graded and drained.

Generally the roads built at that time were macadam, 12 feet wide and 6 inches thick. Soon the width was increased to 14 feet. Later many were widened still further, some very successfully, by adding concrete shoulders on each side of the existing macadam. This method of improving roads makes it possible for traffic to continue unimpeded on the road while the work is going on.

The macadam roads in Maryland have given very good satisfaction, but continuous care has been largely responsible for their success. The roads are constantly patrolled and no hole of any size is allowed to go unrepaired. Material for patching is kept at convenient points along the roads for the use of the patrol men. From a relatively small investment in admittedly low-type road it builds up a better one from year to year, always conserving the bulk of the previous investment.

GOOD ROADS FOR EVERYBODY

State and Country Highways Built and Kept Up Will Connect Every Farm With Market

For each dollar your state puts up for good roads, under certain conditions, Uncle Sam gives it another dollar. Such government aid for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, aggregates many millions. But that it stops, unless Congress renews the grant, says Farm and Home. "National aid should provide funds and plans for years ahead, so that a definite policy can be followed."

National trunk line highways built and maintained by the federal government, for the heaviest traffic and for military purposes, may render existing local roads, and their terminals, sufficient for their purpose. State and country highways, also, local roads, built and kept up by state and local authority, will connect every farm with every market.

Federal licenses for motor vehicles used in interstate traffic, based on weight, load capacity (which must not be exceeded), power and speed, will be required to maintain the national highways. Let a suitable part thereof accrue to the states, in addition to the state registration fee, and be used to keep up roads that receive the heaviest wear.

The system must be worked out so as to build up the rural districts, not result in more favors to cities. Here is an important duty for our national agricultural organizations. Above all, no graft, no favoritism, no politics in it. Develop waterways and hydro-electricity along with good roads.

Removal of Snow

Highway engineers in Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania have made definite plans which will result in the main trunk lines being kept open from snow all winter.

Unit for Traffic

Railroad, motive power and rolling stock were developed before the road. It is still true that railroad rolling stock is far in advance of the roadways which have to carry it, and yet advance in roadbuilding has not been nearly so rapid as advance in the highway transportation. Is it any wonder, then, that at the high tide of automobile and motor truck traffic we find the greater portion of the 25,000,000 miles of roads in this country are fit for the traffic imposed upon them?

Buying Supply of Seed

When it comes time to purchase next spring's supply of seed just remember what your experience was with the last cheap seed you bought and don't get stung again. It always pays to get the best in seed.

DISEASE KILLS CLOVER WEEVIL

Natural Enemy of Parasite Prevents It Developing Into Serious Menace

INSECT EXACTS LARGE TOLL

Pest Is Found in Practically Every Section of Country Where Clover Is Grown—Larvae Most Numerous During Spring

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If it were not for an ever-present fungus disease, which is a powerful natural enemy of the clover-leaf weevil, this pest would develop into a serious menace to one of America's most important crops—clover. The clover-leaf weevil, even with this handicap, is one of the most dangerous of clover pests and exacts a large annual toll. The larvae of the weevil usually are checked by the fungus disease, which spreads rapidly and reduces their numbers to a negligible quantity in a remarkably short time.

Brought from Europe. Like many pests now present in this country, the clover-leaf weevil was introduced accidentally from Europe, where it is well known. The first record of its occurrence as a pest in the United States was in 1881, when a severe outbreak occurred at Barrington, N. J. It is now found in practically every section of the country where clover is grown. Its chief food crop is clover, but it also feeds on alfalfa and sweet clover.

The adult weevil lays its eggs on the stems of the clover plant, and in early spring the larvae hatch and begin to feed upon the clover stems. Its growth, larvae are most numerous during April, but beginning with May there is a gradual falling off in numbers, and by the end of that month or the middle of June, practically all have completed their growth and spun their pupal cocoon. The adult weevils, or beetles, emerge in from 5 to 16 days, and feed steadily on the clover plant for about two weeks, after which they become semidormant, or remain inactive until early in September. At this time they again become active and feed for about a month, during which the eggs are laid.

Hides During the Day

Both the larvae and adult weevils feed during the night, and conceal themselves in the day under rubbish or in cracks in the ground. Usually they work on the underside of the leaves where they eat small holes and are not seen except by the careful observer. The most important check on the pest is the fungus disease, which kills the larvae in vast numbers during the winter.

Harvesting a Good Crop of Clover for Hay

During the months of April and May, and again in October or November, this disease is epidemic and contagion so rapid and thorough that in from two to four weeks it is almost impossible to find living individual clover-weevils where previously there were thousands. This disease is well distributed in the United States and attacks numerous other insects. Wild birds and poultry, especially turkeys and chickens, are natural enemies of the insect, and devour both the larvae and beetles.

Control measures consist in pasturing the clover in the fall or clipping it in the spring. Plowing under the second year's crop in the fall is recommended, not only to hinder the increase of the insect, but to control others which attack clover.

LIVING COSTS FARM FACTOR

Primary Requisites of Life, Furnished by Farm, Often Underestimated and Unrecognized

Labor income is not the limiting factor in determining how much the farmer shall have to eat, but it is the determining factor for the wage earner in the city. Food, fuel, and shelter are primary requisites of life, and the farm furnishes its proprietor a good proportion of these necessities in addition to the income he derives from the sale of farm products. These things that the farm furnishes directly toward the living expenses of the farmer's family enable him to live on a smaller income than if he were an underemployed wage earner. This is often underestimated. Often unrecognized, unless provision is made for accurately recording it in the farm accounting system, says specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

ROOSTER IS NOT NECESSARY

Males Have Nothing to Do With Number of Eggs the Hens Lay—Essential for Breeding

The rooster is not necessary for the production of eggs, but it is essential for breeding. The rooster has nothing to do with the number of eggs the hens lay, but it is essential for the production of young chickens. The rooster is necessary for the production of young chickens, but it is not necessary for the production of eggs.

GIVE BEEF BREEDING ANIMALS GOOD CARE

Success Depends Much on Management During Winter

Barns Should Be Built With Plenty of Light and Ventilation—Provide Ample Yard Space for Necessary Exercise

Livestock men at University Farm believe that winter care of the beef breeding herd deserves more careful study than most breeders give it. Under Minnesota conditions, the success of the business depends largely upon the success of the system of management in winter quarters. A few fundamentals are thus laid down by J. S. Montgomery of the agricultural extension division:

"Barns do not need to be as warm as for beef breeding animals as for dairy cows, but they should be built with plenty of light and have good ventilation. Walls, managers, alleys and gutters should be of such material as to permit of thorough and easy cleaning. Well-drained dry floors have many good points in their favor.

"A barn with two rows of the stalls, facing a center feeding alley for the cows, and with pens for calves and young stock directly back of the cows and next to the outer walls, is probably the most practical arrangement. This makes for a minimum of labor in handling the calves.

"Ample yard space should be provided adjacent to the barn, for the cow herd needs plenty of exercise and should be turned out every day for at least a few hours. Small calves also need exercise, yet should not be required to withstand too much exposure. For open heifers and dry cows a cheaply constructed shed which provides shelter from wind and storm and a dry place to the down and so arranged as to ensure economical feeding, is all that is necessary. These animals should not be handled in large bunches, but should be divided and grouped according to size and condition.

Young Bees in Feed Lot

Unit of thorough and easy cleaning. Well-drained dry floors have many good points in their favor. "A barn with two rows of the stalls, facing a center feeding alley for the cows, and with pens for calves and young stock directly back of the cows and next to the outer walls, is probably the most practical arrangement. This makes for a minimum of labor in handling the calves.

"Ample yard space should be provided adjacent to the barn, for the cow herd needs plenty of exercise and should be turned out every day for at least a few hours. Small calves also need exercise, yet should not be required to withstand too much exposure. For open heifers and dry cows a cheaply constructed shed which provides shelter from wind and storm and a dry place to the down and so arranged as to ensure economical feeding, is all that is necessary. These animals should not be handled in large bunches, but should be divided and grouped according to size and condition.

FAVORS PUREBRED Sires

One Farmer's Opinion of Purebred Sires

"Over 300 farmers in this county (Pulaski county, Virginia) have pledged themselves to breed their stock only to purebred sires and have distributed good bulls over the county. In three years our cattle have improved from 50 to 75 per cent. The same can be said of sheep, hogs and poultry."

IN STARTING EARLY PLANTS

Box of Any Convenient Size May Be Used for Cabbage, Lettuce, Tomatoes and Pepper

A hotbed is not necessary in starting early plants to be transplanted to the garden. Cabbage, lettuce, tomato, pepper and eggplant can be started in any convenient size of box, which may be placed in a warm room. Before being planted in the garden the seedlings should be hardened off by placing the box out in the open during the day and on nights when no frost is expected.

ESSENTIAL FOR GOOD HEALTH

Fruits and Vegetables Play Important Part in Diet of Human Family—Grow a Variety

People are coming to realize that fruits and vegetables play a very important part in the health of the human family. Some of the vegetables which do not have much food value are very important for maintaining health. A wide variety of fruits and vegetables should be grown in every home garden this year.

MAKE FARM HOMES PLEASING

Shrubs Should Be Used in Abundance to Hide Foundation Lines—Trees Give Shade

Suitable plantings are necessary to unite the parts of a farmstead into a pleasing, homelike whole. Trees are used for windbreaks, as frames for the buildings or a background for them, and to give shade. Shrubs are needed in abundance to hide partially the foundation lines of buildings, support their corners, give reasons for turning in drives or walks and to screen unsightly objects. Nature, trees and shrubs and those known by trial to thrive in the locality are the best to use.

Tuberculosis in Poultry

Tuberculosis in the family flock would be a serious blow to the grocery bill. A little precaution and testing might save the flocks and always results in preventing the spread of the disease.

Eggs and Civilization

The world has grown better since the discovery of the egg, and the growth of civilization has been with the growth of the egg.

FLOUR BAGS AND ABIGAIL

By JANE OSBORN

When old Grandpa Bradshaw died he had no fault to find with the way his house had been kept during his lifetime. For within the sixty years that had elapsed since he married and acquired a home of his own, he had three of the best housekeepers that Newton had ever known—his wife who had presided over his hearth for some twenty odd years; his maiden daughter, Eliza, who had lived to carry on the Bradshaw housewife traditions another noble decade; and his granddaughter, Abigail, who for nearly a score of years had never missed a Monday washday, a Friday cleaning day or a spring house-cleaning. She was even more methodical, more systematic, more economical than her other predecessors had been.

Grandpa Bradshaw's affairs had not been difficult to settle. Gradually he had withdrawn from the small bakery business which he had built up, and which had been as gradually absorbed by the large baking company of Newton, so that all that was left to tell of his industrious life was a very small annuity for Abigail, the result of deposits in the savings bank. This, with the house that the Bradshaws had lived in for a century, constituted Abigail's worldly wealth. Obviously, it was necessary for Abigail to "do something."

And though Abigail was known to be immensely capable, better educated than the average woman of Newton, friends and neighbors were not a little concerned for her, for she was a notorious home body. Everyone knew that she would never be willing to leave the old place, and she would never be willing to give up "keeping house." It was whispered that Abigail might have married—it was known that at least two eligible males had proposed for the rather comely, capable hand that belonged to Miss Abigail Bradshaw. That she had not accepted marriage as a solution to her problem was evidenced by the neat single that was tucked into the pocket of her long black and navy dress.

When the rest had started off on their several duties Mr. Joe Bennett, who by the way, was the eavesdropper, lingered awkwardly in the dining room. Miss Abigail came back into the dining room from the kitchen and was surprised to see him, a large package under one arm, standing there, first on one foot and then on the other like an awkward schoolboy.

"I know you told me not to ask you again, Abigail," began the bachelor, suddenly gaining control of himself and looking into Miss Bradshaw's brown eyes. "But I thought I'd take another chance. You're all tucked out. You need some one to look after you. A strong shoulder to lean on. Let me look out for you, let me—"

"Oh, Joe," Miss Abigail's voice was almost peevish. This declaration on the part of the faithful Joe Bennett seemed just like an added trouble. "If I was to marry you, I'd have to go on housekeeping just the same, and it just seems as if I couldn't keep the house the way I used to." Joe tried to interrupt, but Miss Abigail perceived it and went on. "I know you are going to say you'd be willing to board in the city, but Joe, I couldn't leave this place, and if I stay here I'll have to keep house, and it just seems now as if I couldn't keep house without—without Grandpa."

"There was a pause, during which Joe Bennett fumbled with his package. "Goodby," he said eventually, then he started to turn and came back facing Abigail, who was fumbling a corner of her apron nervously. "I almost forgot to leave this bundle," he said, and you might have detected a twinkle in his gray eyes. "I've got a little stock in the new-baking concern, and when I was down there I happened to see a bunch of the four bags. Seemed too bad to throw them away." Far from it, in reality, for Joe Bennett had paid two dollars for the generous supply that he now held in his hand. "So I just took them along with me. I'm like that, you know, I hate to see anything go to waste. Perhaps you could use them for dusts or something." Then Joe Bennett turned in earnest to go.

"Seems as if you were very good to me," said Abigail, and those brown eyes of hers were an expression of indescribable tenderness. In fact, her voice, her gesture, everything about her bespoke irresistible tenderness. "Things seem different now," she said. "I can't just explain, but—"

feel that he or she was doubtless entirely responsible for the condition that Miss Bradshaw had come to."

"Miss Brown, the school teacher, lingered after supper to help with the dishes that Miss Heck had taken upon her own capable shoulders to 'do up.' It isn't just missing her granddaughters' company that Miss Heck is a stage whisper. It's the flour bags that seem to bother her."

"Flour bags?" echoed Miss Brown. "Flour bags couldn't harm her, could they?"

"I didn't want to explain," went on Miss Heck. "They mightn't understand. But when you have been doing a thing the same way for twenty years you get mighty set in your ways. And she has never done housework without flour bags, and plenty of 'em. So when I came in she just burst out and cried."

"But can't she get any flour bags? What does she want at flour bags?" queried Miss Brown.

"Grandpa Bradshaw always had the empty flour bags from the bakery, and Abigail used to have 'em to make dish towels and scrub cloths, and she even used to sew them neatly together and use them for corns and hand towels. I think she even made some of her ordinary underclothes out of them. Any rate, she used 'em for all sorts of housework and thought she was economizing. Lately the dealers have been selling them. Get so much a hundred for them back at the flour mills, but old Mr. Bradshaw put so much stock by having them that they used to go on giving them to him rather than sell them. But now he's gone, of course they sell them, and Abigail can't have them any more. I saw her downtown buying a dishcloth the other day, and she looked so sad. She told me she hadn't used anything but flour bags for twenty years, and today she's all broke up about it."

"I'm real sorry for her," mused Miss Smith. "It's too bad when a woman gets so set in her ways. It makes it hard, though, taking in meagles without having the bags. Too bad she didn't marry."

"My sakes," commented Miss Heck, who was known to have a serious admirer of her own in another town, "no one would want to marry Abigail. She's so set in her ways."

The next morning Abigail was at her post, but her eyes showed the effect of her tears and there were signs that she was feeling the effects of her long strain and anxiety.

When the rest had started off on their several duties Mr. Joe Bennett, who by the way, was the eavesdropper, lingered awkwardly in the dining room. Miss Abigail came back into the dining room from the kitchen and was surprised to see him, a large package under one arm, standing there, first on one foot and then on the other like an awkward schoolboy.

"I know you told me not to ask you again, Abigail," began the bachelor, suddenly gaining control of himself and looking into Miss Bradshaw's brown eyes. "But I thought I'd take another chance. You're all tucked out. You need some one to look after you. A strong shoulder to lean on. Let me look out for you, let me—"

"Oh, Joe," Miss Abigail's voice was almost peevish. This declaration on the part of the faithful Joe Bennett seemed just like an added trouble. "If I was to marry you, I'd have to go on housekeeping just the same, and it just seems as if I couldn't keep the house the way I used to." Joe tried to interrupt, but Miss Abigail perceived it and went on. "I know you are going to say you'd be willing to board in the city, but Joe, I couldn't leave this place, and if I stay here I'll have to keep house, and it just seems now as if I couldn't keep house without—without Grandpa."

"There was a pause, during which Joe Bennett fumbled with his package. "Goodby," he said eventually, then he started to turn and came back facing Abigail, who was fumbling a corner of her apron nervously. "I almost forgot to leave this bundle," he said, and you might have detected a twinkle in his gray eyes. "I've got a little stock in the new-baking concern, and when I was down there I happened to see a bunch of the four bags. Seemed too bad to throw them away." Far from it, in reality, for Joe Bennett had paid two dollars for the generous supply that he now held in his hand. "So I just took them along with me. I'm like that, you know, I hate to see anything go to waste. Perhaps you could use them for dusts or something." Then Joe Bennett turned in earnest to go.

"Seems as if you were very good to me," said Abigail, and those brown eyes of hers were an expression of indescribable tenderness. In fact, her voice, her gesture, everything about her bespoke irresistible tenderness. "Things seem different now," she said. "I can't just explain, but—"

"I suppose she misses her grandfather," commented the young minister, helplessly.

"Doubtless," but that isn't just what the matter with her."

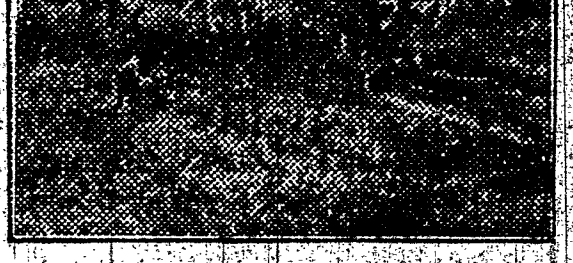
Live Stock Facts

GREAT AID TO CITIZENSHIP

Intelligent Contact With Farm Animals Always Will Insure Quality in the Farmer.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In a message to the directors and members of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' association, Andrew W. Hopkins, until recently its secretary, makes the following statement: "It truly is a noteworthy fact that where live stock farming has attained a high standard of perfection there also has citizenship attained an equally high standard. An intelligent contact with farm animals always has and always will insure quality in the men; and a closer kinship with the better types surely brings forth fruits not yet compassed by General Education, honest purpose, righteous living, culture."



Cattle and Corn—A Good Combination in Profitable Farming, and religion have made the most progress in those communities in which intelligent stock farming has been most generally pursued."

The United States Department of Agriculture has received a copy of Mr. Hopkins' recommendations for the future development of the live stock industry in Wisconsin. These recommendations point out that stockmen may well seek to increase their returns from live stock: (1) by discarding inferior animals; (2) by strengthening their organizations; (3) by operating with necessary care in buying and selling; (4) by combating disease; (5) by supporting boys' and girls' club work; (6) by studying live stock and milk marketing; (7) by insisting upon more stabilized markets; and (8) working for the proper relation between the price paid the producer and that paid by the consumer.

IMPROVEMENT OF PUREBREDS

Virginia Farmer Gradually Helps Quality of Stock by Using Those of Superior Type.

Of 151 head of live stock on a farm in Shenandoah county, Va., all but five are of pure breeding, the United States Department of Agriculture is advised. Cattle and swine are the principal classes of animals kept.

In participating in the "Better Stock" campaign, the owner of these animals states that he concentrates all inferior and surplus hogs, keeping none for breeding that can not be registered. "I discarded 26 in one day," he adds. "Three of these were good enough yearling hogs to head most herds." By keeping only the superior type, this farmer is gradually improving the quality of stock on his farm.

CONSIDERING OATS FOR HOGS

Not Worth While Unless Selling for Less Than One-Half as Much Per Bushel as Corn.

As a general rule it is not worth while to consider oats as a feed for hogs unless they are selling for less than one-half as much per bushel as corn. In cases the hogs are being carried along rather slowly, however, the tankage is extremely high-priced, it may be worth while to feed as much as a pound of oats per pig daily. In any case continue to depend chiefly on corn and tankage, feeding at least two or three parts of corn for each part of oats and at least one-fourth of a pound of tankage per pig daily.

EWES NEED AMPLE EXERCISE

Excellent Plan to Scatter Rough Feed Away From Sheds and Let Them Pick It Over.

No matter how well they are cared for, if they do not have ample exercise the ewes are likely to have very unthrifty lambs. An excellent way to exercise the flock is to scatter some rough feed away from the sheds every day, and permit them to pick it over.

FEEDING ROUGHAGE TO SOWS

Care Should Be Taken by Farmer That It Is Bright, Nutritious and Free From Mold.

Under no condition should a brood sow be fed upon roughage which is not bright, nutritious and free from mold. She does not relish or thrive on any inferior feed. It is very important that farmers give their sows some rough feed away from the sheds, and lead to the loss of her litter.

It is not a good idea to feed sows with moldy feed, as it may cause them to lose their appetite and even their lives. Farmers should be careful to provide their sows with fresh, nutritious feed.

Seek to Recover Oil Now Wasted

Bureau of Mines Survey in California Shows 2,359,100 Barrels Could Be Saved.

WOULD BE WORTH \$3,500,000

One Company Says Loss Between Well and Storage Tank Is 40,000 Barrels Monthly—Oil Lost in Seepage Along the Ditches.

Washington.—The great demand for petroleum, resulting chiefly from the increase of oil-burning devices, and motor-driven vehicles, forces producers to take advantage of every opportunity to increase its production by seeking new sources of supply, and what is more important, to use new methods for saving more of the oil brought to the surface than has been retained heretofore. As in other kinds of mining, it is thought possible that a large additional recovery can be obtained at a profit by working over the wastes in certain fields and by using more economical methods of production in the future, says A. R. Elliott, assistant petroleum engineer, bureau of mines.

A survey of the oil districts of California was made by the bureau in order to ascertain whether the visible masses of wasted oil-bearing sands would be a profitable source of supply. From the data collected it is estimated that 2,359,100 barrels of oil valued at more than \$3,500,000, could be obtained from the sandpiles about producing wells and from the outcroppings in the vicinity of the fields. Also, many times that amount of oil scattered over nearly the total oil-producing area might be recovered from seepage.

Wasted Through Seepage.—A paper issued by the bureau of mines in 1914 said: "It is probable that 40 or 45 per cent of the total gross production of the state has been wasted through seepage or evaporation." This represents a loss of 15,500,000 barrels of oil yearly. Probably one-quarter to one-half of this amount seeps into the ground.

As a possible means of recovering a large amount of oil from these wastes, the following should be considered, says Mr. Elliott: (1) Recovering oil left in the sand that it produced with the oil; (2) reclaiming the oil that seeps into the ground through waste in production; and (3) mining and treating the material in oil-bearing outcrops and sandpiles that occur in certain sections of the state.

In the early days of a productive field, the rush of gas into a new well frequently sucks oil and sand with it in large quantities. Ordinarily adequate means of holding in the well are not available, and the oil is per-

mitted to flow "wild" until the gas pressure diminishes enough to enable controlling the well. This may require days or even months, says Mr. Elliott. There being no commercial use for this oil-saturated sand, it is removed from the immediate vicinity of the well or otherwise disposed of as valuesless.

Throughout many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production. In the Midway field there is a well producing about 600 tons a month and wells near it with an output nearly as large. In the Kern River and West Side Coal-oil fields the oil is of heavy gravity and, with the aid of an agitator such as air, large amounts of sand are lifted to the surface. Each well yields ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily; the proportion of sand carried with it varies between 20 and 60 per cent, and probably averages 40 per cent of the gross production. The amount of sand per well because of the small oil production is small, but owing to the great number of wells in these districts the aggregate amount is large.

Where wells produce only a small amount of sand the so-called sand boxes are frequently used. The sand box is a long, narrow, open trough having running crosswise to the flow. The oil flows slowly over the sharp battles, the sand and emulsion settle

to the bottom of the box and are shot out as often as necessary.

Also in the districts that produce heavy gravity oils a convenient way of separating the sand and oil is to permit the oil to flow through long open ditches to reservoirs, where the free oil is removed by a suction pump. Evidently, great quantities of oil can be wasted through seepage along the ditches and around the reservoir. If some accurate method could be used to compare the amount of oil as it came from the well with the amount actually recovered, the difference would be surprisingly large. It is reported that the loss between the well and the field storage tank of one large producing company is approximately 40,000 barrels a month. Other companies report a proportionate amount.

Through many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production. In the Midway field there is a well producing about 600 tons a month and wells near it with an output nearly as large. In the Kern River and West Side Coal-oil fields the oil is of heavy gravity and, with the aid of an agitator such as air, large amounts of sand are lifted to the surface. Each well yields ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily; the proportion of sand carried with it varies between 20 and 60 per cent, and probably averages 40 per cent of the gross production. The amount of sand per well because of the small oil production is small, but owing to the great number of wells in these districts the aggregate amount is large.

Where wells produce only a small amount of sand the so-called sand boxes are frequently used. The sand box is a long, narrow, open trough having running crosswise to the flow. The oil flows slowly over the sharp battles, the sand and emulsion settle

to the bottom of the box and are shot out as often as necessary.

Also in the districts that produce heavy gravity oils a convenient way of separating the sand and oil is to permit the oil to flow through long open ditches to reservoirs, where the free oil is removed by a suction pump. Evidently, great quantities of oil can be wasted through seepage along the ditches and around the reservoir. If some accurate method could be used to compare the amount of oil as it came from the well with the amount actually recovered, the difference would be surprisingly large. It is reported that the loss between the well and the field storage tank of one large producing company is approximately 40,000 barrels a month. Other companies report a proportionate amount.

Through many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production. In the Midway field there is a well producing about 600 tons a month and wells near it with an output nearly as large. In the Kern River and West Side Coal-oil fields the oil is of heavy gravity and, with the aid of an agitator such as air, large amounts of sand are lifted to the surface. Each well yields ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily; the proportion of sand carried with it varies between 20 and 60 per cent, and probably averages 40 per cent of the gross production. The amount of sand per well because of the small oil production is small, but owing to the great number of wells in these districts the aggregate amount is large.

Where wells produce only a small amount of sand the so-called sand boxes are frequently used. The sand box is a long, narrow, open trough having running crosswise to the flow. The oil flows slowly over the sharp battles, the sand and emulsion settle

to the bottom of the box and are shot out as often as necessary.

Also in the districts that produce heavy gravity oils a convenient way of separating the sand and oil is to permit the oil to flow through long open ditches to reservoirs, where the free oil is removed by a suction pump. Evidently, great quantities of oil can be wasted through seepage along the ditches and around the reservoir. If some accurate method could be used to compare the amount of oil as it came from the well with the amount actually recovered, the difference would be surprisingly large. It is reported that the loss between the well and the field storage tank of one large producing company is approximately 40,000 barrels a month. Other companies report a proportionate amount.

Through many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production. In the Midway field there is a well producing about 600 tons a month and wells near it with an output nearly as large. In the Kern River and West Side Coal-oil fields the oil is of heavy gravity and, with the aid of an agitator such as air, large amounts of sand are lifted to the surface. Each well yields ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily; the proportion of sand carried with it varies between 20 and 60 per cent, and probably averages 40 per cent of the gross production. The amount of sand per well because of the small oil production is small, but owing to the great number of wells in these districts the aggregate amount is large.

Where wells produce only a small amount of sand the so-called sand boxes are frequently used. The sand box is a long, narrow, open trough having running crosswise to the flow. The oil flows slowly over the sharp battles, the sand and emulsion settle

to the bottom of the box and are shot out as often as necessary.

Also in the districts that produce heavy gravity oils a convenient way of separating the sand and oil is to permit the oil to flow through long open ditches to reservoirs, where the free oil is removed by a suction pump. Evidently, great quantities of oil can be wasted through seepage along the ditches and around the reservoir. If some accurate method could be used to compare the amount of oil as it came from the well with the amount actually recovered, the difference would be surprisingly large. It is reported that the loss between the well and the field storage tank of one large producing company is approximately 40,000 barrels a month. Other companies report a proportionate amount.

Through many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production. In the Midway field there is a well producing about 600 tons a month and wells near it with an output nearly as large. In the Kern River and West Side Coal-oil fields the oil is of heavy gravity and, with the aid of an agitator such as air, large amounts of sand are lifted to the surface. Each well yields ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily; the proportion of sand carried with it varies between 20 and 60 per cent, and probably averages 40 per cent of the gross production. The amount of sand per well because of the small oil production is small, but owing to the great number of wells in these districts the aggregate amount is large.

Where wells produce only a small amount of sand the so-called sand boxes are frequently used. The sand box is a long, narrow, open trough having running crosswise to the flow. The oil flows slowly over the sharp battles, the sand and emulsion settle

to the bottom of the box and are shot out as often as necessary.

Also in the districts that produce heavy gravity oils a convenient way of separating the sand and oil is to permit the oil to flow through long open ditches to reservoirs, where the free oil is removed by a suction pump. Evidently, great quantities of oil can be wasted through seepage along the ditches and around the reservoir. If some accurate method could be used to compare the amount of oil as it came from the well with the amount actually recovered, the difference would be surprisingly large. It is reported that the loss between the well and the field storage tank of one large producing company is approximately 40,000 barrels a month. Other companies report a proportionate amount.

Through many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production. In the Midway field there is a well producing about 600 tons a month and wells near it with an output nearly as large. In the Kern River and West Side Coal-oil fields the oil is of heavy gravity and, with the aid of an agitator such as air, large amounts of sand are lifted to the surface. Each well yields ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily; the proportion of sand carried with it varies between 20 and 60 per cent, and probably averages 40 per cent of the gross production. The amount of sand per well because of the small oil production is small, but owing to the great number of wells in these districts the aggregate amount is large.

Where wells produce only a small amount of sand the so-called sand boxes are frequently used. The sand box is a long, narrow, open trough having running crosswise to the flow. The oil flows slowly over the sharp battles, the sand and emulsion settle

to the bottom of the box and are shot out as often as necessary.

Also in the districts that produce heavy gravity oils a convenient way of separating the sand and oil is to permit the oil to flow through long open ditches to reservoirs, where the free oil is removed by a suction pump. Evidently, great quantities of oil can be wasted through seepage along the ditches and around the reservoir. If some accurate method could be used to compare the amount of oil as it came from the well with the amount actually recovered, the difference would be surprisingly large. It is reported that the loss between the well and the field storage tank of one large producing company is approximately 40,000 barrels a month. Other companies report a proportionate amount.

Through many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production. In the Midway field there is a well producing about 600 tons a month and wells near it with an output nearly as large. In the Kern River and West Side Coal-oil fields the oil is of heavy gravity and, with the aid of an agitator such as air, large amounts of sand are lifted to the surface. Each well yields ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily; the proportion of sand carried with it varies between 20 and 60 per cent, and probably averages 40 per cent of the gross production. The amount of sand per well because of the small oil production is small, but owing to the great number of wells in these districts the aggregate amount is large.

Where wells produce only a small amount of sand the so-called sand boxes are frequently used. The sand box is a long, narrow, open trough having running crosswise to the flow. The oil flows slowly over the sharp battles, the sand and emulsion settle

to the bottom of the box and are shot out as often as necessary.

Also in the districts that produce heavy gravity oils a convenient way of separating the sand and oil is to permit the oil to flow through long open ditches to reservoirs, where the free oil is removed by a suction pump. Evidently, great quantities of oil can be wasted through seepage along the ditches and around the reservoir. If some accurate method could be used to compare the amount of oil as it came from the well with the amount actually recovered, the difference would be surprisingly large. It is reported that the loss between the well and the field storage tank of one large producing company is approximately 40,000 barrels a month. Other companies report a proportionate amount.

Through many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production. In the Midway field there is a well producing about 600 tons a month and wells near it with an output nearly as large. In the Kern River and West Side Coal-oil fields the oil is of heavy gravity and, with the aid of an agitator such as air, large amounts of sand are lifted to the surface. Each well yields ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily; the proportion of sand carried with it varies between 20 and 60 per cent, and probably averages 40 per cent of the gross production. The amount of sand per well because of the small oil production is small, but owing to the great number of wells in these districts the aggregate amount is large.

Where wells produce only a small amount of sand the so-called sand boxes are frequently used. The sand box is a long, narrow, open trough having running crosswise to the flow. The oil flows slowly over the sharp battles, the sand and emulsion settle

to the bottom of the box and are shot out as often as necessary.

Also in the districts that produce heavy gravity oils a convenient way of separating the sand and oil is to permit the oil to flow through long open ditches to reservoirs, where the free oil is removed by a suction pump. Evidently, great quantities of oil can be wasted through seepage along the ditches and around the reservoir. If some accurate method could be used to compare the amount of oil as it came from the well with the amount actually recovered, the difference would be surprisingly large. It is reported that the loss between the well and the field storage tank of one large producing company is approximately 40,000 barrels a month. Other companies report a proportionate amount.

Through many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production. In the Midway field there is a well producing about 600 tons a month and wells near it with an output nearly as large. In the Kern River and West Side Coal-oil fields the oil is of heavy gravity and, with the aid of an agitator such as air, large amounts of sand are lifted to the surface. Each well yields ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily; the proportion of sand carried with it varies between 20 and 60 per cent, and probably averages 40 per cent of the gross production. The amount of sand per well because of the small oil production is small, but owing to the great number of wells in these districts the aggregate amount is large.

Where wells produce only a small amount of sand the so-called sand boxes are frequently used. The sand box is a long, narrow, open trough having running crosswise to the flow. The oil flows slowly over the sharp battles, the sand and emulsion settle

to the bottom of the box and are shot out as often as necessary.

Also in the districts that produce heavy gravity oils a convenient way of separating the sand and oil is to permit the oil to flow through long open ditches to reservoirs, where the free oil is removed by a suction pump. Evidently, great quantities of oil can be wasted through seepage along the ditches and around the reservoir. If some accurate method could be used to compare the amount of oil as it came from the well with the amount actually recovered, the difference would be surprisingly large. It is reported that the loss between the well and the field storage tank of one large producing company is approximately 40,000 barrels a month. Other companies report a proportionate amount.

Through many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production. In the Midway field there is a well producing about 600 tons a month and wells near it with an output nearly as large. In the Kern River and West Side Coal-oil fields the oil is of heavy gravity and, with the aid of an agitator such as air, large amounts of sand are lifted to the surface. Each well yields ten to twenty-five barrels of oil daily; the proportion of sand carried with it varies between 20 and 60 per cent, and probably averages 40 per cent of the gross production. The amount of sand per well because of the small oil production is small, but owing to the great number of wells in these districts the aggregate amount is large.

Where wells produce only a small amount of sand the so-called sand boxes are frequently used. The sand box is a long, narrow, open trough having running crosswise to the flow. The oil flows slowly over the sharp battles, the sand and emulsion settle

to the bottom of the box and are shot out as often as necessary.

Also in the districts that produce heavy gravity oils a convenient way of separating the sand and oil is to permit the oil to flow through long open ditches to reservoirs, where the free oil is removed by a suction pump. Evidently, great quantities of oil can be wasted through seepage along the ditches and around the reservoir. If some accurate method could be used to compare the amount of oil as it came from the well with the amount actually recovered, the difference would be surprisingly large. It is reported that the loss between the well and the field storage tank of one large producing company is approximately 40,000 barrels a month. Other companies report a proportionate amount.

Through many of the oil districts of California, particularly in the San Joaquin valley, a noticeable feature is the large cone-shaped mounds near each of the wells where sand is produced with the oil.

Sand Rises With Oil.—In wells where the sand is loose and fine-grained and activated by a high gas pressure, naturally, a greater amount rises to the surface with the oil. In the Sunset field, wells with high gas pressure have produced more than 3,000 tons of sand in two to four years, representing nearly two-thirds of their gross production.

The Sea Coast Echo

CHAS. G. MOREAU, Publisher

Official Journal of The Board of Supervisors, Hancock County, Miss.
Official Journal of Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

CITY ECHOES.

"If it isn't an Eastman it isn't a Kodak."—The Bay Jewelry Store.
FOR SALE: One Singer drop sewing machine; good condition; \$15.
Telephone 111.

A beautiful line of religious articles just received at the Bay Jewelry Store.

Miss Mercedes Spoford went down to New Orleans Sunday for an indefinite visit to relatives and friends in that city.

Mr. A. O. Bordelon was a business visitor to New Orleans on Monday last. Friends of Mr. Bordelon will learn with pleasure that he has recovered from his recent illness.

Mayor and Mrs. R. W. Webb are preparing to leave in the near future for a visit to friends in Atlanta, Ga., and will attend the annual convention at Vicksburg of the Mississippi State Travelers' Association.

Mrs. H. F. Mattox and son, Mr. Lloyd Guerra, who left here some weeks since for an indefinite visit to California, are located at Sierra Madre, near Los Angeles, and late reports are to the effect they are enjoying their stay immensely.

Mrs. Charles Peacock, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. (Dr.) Cassius Peacock, at her home in Washington street for a period of several weeks, and before returning home will visit New Orleans. Mrs. Peacock is accompanied by her little son.

Reports from the Klin are that since the announcement was given out of the closing of the Hines mill for the balance of this year, many of the people there are beginning to around the mill have gone to Picayune.

Mrs. Blanche Avery Ehrman, of New Orleans, is visiting at the home of her aunt, Miss Josie Welch, and will remain indefinitely. She is gladly welcome by many friends of her former home town. Mrs. Ehrman is not only a woman of unusual culture and talent, but is also a voice of rare beauty and ability.

Mr. Marshall Ballou has gone to New York City to attend the annual convention of the National Publishers' Association, of which he is a prominent member and is representing the New Orleans item.

Before returning home he will stop at Minneapolis in the interest of the white paper situation.

Mrs. P. J. Freret and little son came out from New Orleans Sunday, visiting the friends of her former home town, and visited at the home of Mrs. L. M. Gex and family on the beach front.

Mrs. Freret will spend the summer at Fox Chateau as hostess at the summer home of the N. O. Hibernia Bank employees.

Judging from public opinion there will be little or no trouble tomorrow in realizing the \$30,000 fund for the church of Our Lady of the Gulf. With \$7,000 already raised as voluntary subscriptions from a few it ought to be comparatively easy to realize the balance.

The best leverage to reach the desired goal is good will.

In conformity with the recent order of Postmaster-General Hays, every employee of the local post office is hereby notified that he is armed, including the carrier of mail between postoffice and train depot.

Although there has been considerable robbing of postoffices and of the mail on trains of late it is surprising there has not been more when it is considered how easy it is to plunder since the employees of the postoffice department in all of the branches have been without personal or immediate protection.

Mr. George R. Rea returned from a business trip to New York Monday night, after a ten-day absence. Bankers with whom he came in contact with and discussed the present situation over the country declared the crisis was one of the most serious in the history of the country, and that it would be well for one to watch his step.

However, Mr. Rea says New York is simply seething with activity; the hotels are filled and at most at a moderate way in advance. Mr. Rea was a member of the Executive Committee of the Kappa Sigma fraternity and made the trip in the interest of this organization.

The Bunker Hill Stars twinkled once more last Sunday afternoon, when the game was a great test and the Bay St. Louis segregation of ball twirlers came out victorious, although the boys were forced to go out of their class in order to get a game.

The Bunker Hill Stars defeated the Tuxedo Stars, a semi-professional team of young men from New Orleans. The score was 5-2.

Jim Collier, the little 13-year-old southpaw wonder, was the feature player of the game, allowing the men three scattered hits while one man on the local team got that many.

Ladner and Seizineau getting three hits each. Er Strong was umpire and his decisions were very popular by the large attendance. Tomorrow Sunday the Bunker Hill Stars play the Little Giants of New Orleans.

They claim the 16-year-old class championship. The game tomorrow starts at 2:30 o'clock. Batteries for the local team, Capdepon and Collier.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence K. Ketchum, of Birmingham, Ala., but now of Bay St. Louis, are entertaining a young lady at their home in Carroll avenue, whose arrival date since Monday night, namely Miss Francis Angeline Ketchum, and whose official weight at birth is 11 1/2 pounds. The child is one of handsome proportions and pretty features, and the young lady is justly proud of the beautiful baby that doubly blesses their home.

They are the recipients of many expressions of congratulations and good wishes, and many friends from friends have expressed their way to the home. Mr. Ketchum is a successful business man.

—Continued—
has moved his office to the front office on the left-hand side of the main entrance, where taxpayers may see him during the regular office hours.

The Nicholson Avenue Theatre will formally open for the season on next Saturday night, April 30th, with a 5-reel feature, "The Purple Cipher," with Earl Williams, Vitaphone star, and a 2-reel comedy, "The Decorator." Full week's program of the Echo every Saturday afternoon, beginning with next week.

Mrs. Joseph E. Saucier, residing in Main street, has in full bloom a plant of the Cactaceae species attracting the admiration of all who have journeyed to the family home and who are simply awed by its unusual color (pink hue) and wealth of blossoms, nothing of the kind heretofore seen here. This rare plant is a cactusgrandiflora, a native of South America.

Mr. J. N. Caron and family, who have been spending the winter in New Orleans, are occupying their attractive home on the beach front, near St. Charles street. Mr. Caron is a firm believer in Bay St. Louis and delights in living here. He is a large realty owner, thus backing his faith.

Mr. H. H. Lawler, well-known cotton merchant, who has leased the Lulline Cottage for the summer season, and will shortly arrive for their stay. Mr. Lawler also purchased this week the corner lot front and Goodchildren streets, from Mrs. M. V. Gex. This ground was formerly the site of the Gex home.

Half was recently purchased by Mr. C. L. Waller and now the other half by Mr. Lawler. Both gentlemen will build on their respective lots within the near future.

Mrs. Abbie Doyle and sister, Miss Lucy Hamilton, of Kansas City, Mo., were visitors to Bay St. Louis a few days since visiting friends and acquaintances, and while here the house guests of Mrs. M. T. Bannard. The ladies are South of a while and are visiting in New Orleans at the home of Mrs. Maria Combel Wagoner. They will be remembered most pleasantly as residents of Bay St. Louis some years back, Mrs. Doyle graduating from St. Joseph's Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Drackett are rejoicing over the advent of a little daughter who made her appearance at their home in Carroll avenue during the morning hours of Wednesday. Although residing here a comparatively short time, Mr. and Mrs. Drackett have made many friends who rejoice with them in the happiness which has visited their home, and mingled their good wishes with their congratulations. Mr. Drackett is in charge of the Bay St. Louis ferry.

While returning home Saturday forenoon with horse and buggy, Mrs. Marshall Ballou, accompanied by Miss A. Gagnon, was overtaken by a rainstorm at the head of Booker avenue. Loud claps of thunder caused the horse to become unmanageable and runaway. Mr. A. Block was driving from the rear in his sedan car, and hastening his speed galloped to the rescue and saved the ladies from the peril which was averted by his timely and heroic assistance.

FOR SALE: Cottage, on the beach; six large rooms in main house on ground floor, side hall and rear porch; front and rear gallery; built attached; large dining room; 45 x 7 feet wide; furnace with electric drop lights in every room and hall; stable; wash shed; chicken house; two cisterns; several bearing peach trees; lot 65 x 300. \$5,000 cash or on time. Address Room 712-713, Canal-Commercial Bank Building, New Orleans, on telephone 235, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

No game of baseball this season will attract as much attention as the game advertised for next Monday afternoon at the local park, when the S. C. team will play Mississippi College of Clinton. The latter are rated as the Mississippi college champions, but the S. C. team says "let 'em come!" As an earnest of our appreciation of what St. Stanislaus is doing for athletics in Bay St. Louis there should be a big attendance, besides the opinion is strong to the effect, every one is going to get more than their money's worth. The day, Monday, the time, 2 P. M.

Rev. Father Duffy of New York, officiated both at the morning and evening services of Christ Episcopal Church on Sunday last, addressing large congregations on both occasions. Wednesday morning Father Duffy conducted a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of his father, the Rev. Dr. Duffy, late pastor of the local church. While here Father Duffy was the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Horton. He left Friday on his way to New York City. During the early part of June he will sail for a visit to England. He is an annual visitor to Bay St. Louis and his visits are always a source of much pleasure to his many friends here and of spiritual profit to the parishioners.

Twenty-five per cent or more of the qualified electors of the town of Waveland have petitioned the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of that town to call an election for the purpose of determining whether or not the Waveland charter should be abolished. The petition has been filed with the Board and awaits action at the next regular meeting, after thirty days will have elapsed from date of filing. There has been a strong sentiment in favor of abolishing the charter of Waveland and the town reverting to the county and under direct jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors. It is contended that as a municipality Waveland has been a failure. There is a heavy burden of taxation paid the town and that in return the taxpayers receive little or nothing, due to the reason all of the burden is on the town and the load is too heavy for the municipality to carry. The matter will now go to a special election and a matter of the qualified electors will determine the question. Dr. C. J. Gex, of this city, has been the secretary of the petitioners.

—Continued—
has moved his office to the front office on the left-hand side of the main entrance, where taxpayers may see him during the regular office hours.

The Nicholson Avenue Theatre will formally open for the season on next Saturday night, April 30th, with a 5-reel feature, "The Purple Cipher," with Earl Williams, Vitaphone star, and a 2-reel comedy, "The Decorator." Full week's program of the Echo every Saturday afternoon, beginning with next week.

Mrs. Joseph E. Saucier, residing in Main street, has in full bloom a plant of the Cactaceae species attracting the admiration of all who have journeyed to the family home and who are simply awed by its unusual color (pink hue) and wealth of blossoms, nothing of the kind heretofore seen here. This rare plant is a cactusgrandiflora, a native of South America.

Mr. J. N. Caron and family, who have been spending the winter in New Orleans, are occupying their attractive home on the beach front, near St. Charles street. Mr. Caron is a firm believer in Bay St. Louis and delights in living here. He is a large realty owner, thus backing his faith.

Mr. H. H. Lawler, well-known cotton merchant, who has leased the Lulline Cottage for the summer season, and will shortly arrive for their stay. Mr. Lawler also purchased this week the corner lot front and Goodchildren streets, from Mrs. M. V. Gex. This ground was formerly the site of the Gex home.

Half was recently purchased by Mr. C. L. Waller and now the other half by Mr. Lawler. Both gentlemen will build on their respective lots within the near future.

Mrs. Abbie Doyle and sister, Miss Lucy Hamilton, of Kansas City, Mo., were visitors to Bay St. Louis a few days since visiting friends and acquaintances, and while here the house guests of Mrs. M. T. Bannard. The ladies are South of a while and are visiting in New Orleans at the home of Mrs. Maria Combel Wagoner. They will be remembered most pleasantly as residents of Bay St. Louis some years back, Mrs. Doyle graduating from St. Joseph's Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Drackett are rejoicing over the advent of a little daughter who made her appearance at their home in Carroll avenue during the morning hours of Wednesday. Although residing here a comparatively short time, Mr. and Mrs. Drackett have made many friends who rejoice with them in the happiness which has visited their home, and mingled their good wishes with their congratulations. Mr. Drackett is in charge of the Bay St. Louis ferry.

While returning home Saturday forenoon with horse and buggy, Mrs. Marshall Ballou, accompanied by Miss A. Gagnon, was overtaken by a rainstorm at the head of Booker avenue. Loud claps of thunder caused the horse to become unmanageable and runaway. Mr. A. Block was driving from the rear in his sedan car, and hastening his speed galloped to the rescue and saved the ladies from the peril which was averted by his timely and heroic assistance.

FOR SALE: Cottage, on the beach; six large rooms in main house on ground floor, side hall and rear porch; front and rear gallery; built attached; large dining room; 45 x 7 feet wide; furnace with electric drop lights in every room and hall; stable; wash shed; chicken house; two cisterns; several bearing peach trees; lot 65 x 300. \$5,000 cash or on time. Address Room 712-713, Canal-Commercial Bank Building, New Orleans, on telephone 235, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

No game of baseball this season will attract as much attention as the game advertised for next Monday afternoon at the local park, when the S. C. team will play Mississippi College of Clinton. The latter are rated as the Mississippi college champions, but the S. C. team says "let 'em come!" As an earnest of our appreciation of what St. Stanislaus is doing for athletics in Bay St. Louis there should be a big attendance, besides the opinion is strong to the effect, every one is going to get more than their money's worth. The day, Monday, the time, 2 P. M.

Rev. Father Duffy of New York, officiated both at the morning and evening services of Christ Episcopal Church on Sunday last, addressing large congregations on both occasions. Wednesday morning Father Duffy conducted a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of his father, the Rev. Dr. Duffy, late pastor of the local church. While here Father Duffy was the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Horton. He left Friday on his way to New York City. During the early part of June he will sail for a visit to England. He is an annual visitor to Bay St. Louis and his visits are always a source of much pleasure to his many friends here and of spiritual profit to the parishioners.

Twenty-five per cent or more of the qualified electors of the town of Waveland have petitioned the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of that town to call an election for the purpose of determining whether or not the Waveland charter should be abolished. The petition has been filed with the Board and awaits action at the next regular meeting, after thirty days will have elapsed from date of filing. There has been a strong sentiment in favor of abolishing the charter of Waveland and the town reverting to the county and under direct jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors. It is contended that as a municipality Waveland has been a failure. There is a heavy burden of taxation paid the town and that in return the taxpayers receive little or nothing, due to the reason all of the burden is on the town and the load is too heavy for the municipality to carry. The matter will now go to a special election and a matter of the qualified electors will determine the question. Dr. C. J. Gex, of this city, has been the secretary of the petitioners.

—Continued—
has moved his office to the front office on the left-hand side of the main entrance, where taxpayers may see him during the regular office hours.

The Nicholson Avenue Theatre will formally open for the season on next Saturday night, April 30th, with a 5-reel feature, "The Purple Cipher," with Earl Williams, Vitaphone star, and a 2-reel comedy, "The Decorator." Full week's program of the Echo every Saturday afternoon, beginning with next week.

Mrs. Joseph E. Saucier, residing in Main street, has in full bloom a plant of the Cactaceae species attracting the admiration of all who have journeyed to the family home and who are simply awed by its unusual color (pink hue) and wealth of blossoms, nothing of the kind heretofore seen here. This rare plant is a cactusgrandiflora, a native of South America.

Mr. J. N. Caron and family, who have been spending the winter in New Orleans, are occupying their attractive home on the beach front, near St. Charles street. Mr. Caron is a firm believer in Bay St. Louis and delights in living here. He is a large realty owner, thus backing his faith.

Mr. H. H. Lawler, well-known cotton merchant, who has leased the Lulline Cottage for the summer season, and will shortly arrive for their stay. Mr. Lawler also purchased this week the corner lot front and Goodchildren streets, from Mrs. M. V. Gex. This ground was formerly the site of the Gex home.

Half was recently purchased by Mr. C. L. Waller and now the other half by Mr. Lawler. Both gentlemen will build on their respective lots within the near future.

Mrs. Abbie Doyle and sister, Miss Lucy Hamilton, of Kansas City, Mo., were visitors to Bay St. Louis a few days since visiting friends and acquaintances, and while here the house guests of Mrs. M. T. Bannard. The ladies are South of a while and are visiting in New Orleans at the home of Mrs. Maria Combel Wagoner. They will be remembered most pleasantly as residents of Bay St. Louis some years back, Mrs. Doyle graduating from St. Joseph's Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Drackett are rejoicing over the advent of a little daughter who made her appearance at their home in Carroll avenue during the morning hours of Wednesday. Although residing here a comparatively short time, Mr. and Mrs. Drackett have made many friends who rejoice with them in the happiness which has visited their home, and mingled their good wishes with their congratulations. Mr. Drackett is in charge of the Bay St. Louis ferry.

While returning home Saturday forenoon with horse and buggy, Mrs. Marshall Ballou, accompanied by Miss A. Gagnon, was overtaken by a rainstorm at the head of Booker avenue. Loud claps of thunder caused the horse to become unmanageable and runaway. Mr. A. Block was driving from the rear in his sedan car, and hastening his speed galloped to the rescue and saved the ladies from the peril which was averted by his timely and heroic assistance.

FOR SALE: Cottage, on the beach; six large rooms in main house on ground floor, side hall and rear porch; front and rear gallery; built attached; large dining room; 45 x 7 feet wide; furnace with electric drop lights in every room and hall; stable; wash shed; chicken house; two cisterns; several bearing peach trees; lot 65 x 300. \$5,000 cash or on time. Address Room 712-713, Canal-Commercial Bank Building, New Orleans, on telephone 235, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

No game of baseball this season will attract as much attention as the game advertised for next Monday afternoon at the local park, when the S. C. team will play Mississippi College of Clinton. The latter are rated as the Mississippi college champions, but the S. C. team says "let 'em come!" As an earnest of our appreciation of what St. Stanislaus is doing for athletics in Bay St. Louis there should be a big attendance, besides the opinion is strong to the effect, every one is going to get more than their money's worth. The day, Monday, the time, 2 P. M.

Rev. Father Duffy of New York, officiated both at the morning and evening services of Christ Episcopal Church on Sunday last, addressing large congregations on both occasions. Wednesday morning Father Duffy conducted a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of his father, the Rev. Dr. Duffy, late pastor of the local church. While here Father Duffy was the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Horton. He left Friday on his way to New York City. During the early part of June he will sail for a visit to England. He is an annual visitor to Bay St. Louis and his visits are always a source of much pleasure to his many friends here and of spiritual profit to the parishioners.

Twenty-five per cent or more of the qualified electors of the town of Waveland have petitioned the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of that town to call an election for the purpose of determining whether or not the Waveland charter should be abolished. The petition has been filed with the Board and awaits action at the next regular meeting, after thirty days will have elapsed from date of filing. There has been a strong sentiment in favor of abolishing the charter of Waveland and the town reverting to the county and under direct jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors. It is contended that as a municipality Waveland has been a failure. There is a heavy burden of taxation paid the town and that in return the taxpayers receive little or nothing, due to the reason all of the burden is on the town and the load is too heavy for the municipality to carry. The matter will now go to a special election and a matter of the qualified electors will determine the question. Dr. C. J. Gex, of this city, has been the secretary of the petitioners.

—Continued—
has moved his office to the front office on the left-hand side of the main entrance, where taxpayers may see him during the regular office hours.

The Nicholson Avenue Theatre will formally open for the season on next Saturday night, April 30th, with a 5-reel feature, "The Purple Cipher," with Earl Williams, Vitaphone star, and a 2-reel comedy, "The Decorator." Full week's program of the Echo every Saturday afternoon, beginning with next week.

Mrs. Joseph E. Saucier, residing in Main street, has in full bloom a plant of the Cactaceae species attracting the admiration of all who have journeyed to the family home and who are simply awed by its unusual color (pink hue) and wealth of blossoms, nothing of the kind heretofore seen here. This rare plant is a cactusgrandiflora, a native of South America.

Mr. J. N. Caron and family, who have been spending the winter in New Orleans, are occupying their attractive home on the beach front, near St. Charles street. Mr. Caron is a firm believer in Bay St. Louis and delights in living here. He is a large realty owner, thus backing his faith.

Mr. H. H. Lawler, well-known cotton merchant, who has leased the Lulline Cottage for the summer season, and will shortly arrive for their stay. Mr. Lawler also purchased this week the corner lot front and Goodchildren streets, from Mrs. M. V. Gex. This ground was formerly the site of the Gex home.

Half was recently purchased by Mr. C. L. Waller and now the other half by Mr. Lawler. Both gentlemen will build on their respective lots within the near future.

Mrs. Abbie Doyle and sister, Miss Lucy Hamilton, of Kansas City, Mo., were visitors to Bay St. Louis a few days since visiting friends and acquaintances, and while here the house guests of Mrs. M. T. Bannard. The ladies are South of a while and are visiting in New Orleans at the home of Mrs. Maria Combel Wagoner. They will be remembered most pleasantly as residents of Bay St. Louis some years back, Mrs. Doyle graduating from St. Joseph's Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Drackett are rejoicing over the advent of a little daughter who made her appearance at their home in Carroll avenue during the morning hours of Wednesday. Although residing here a comparatively short time, Mr. and Mrs. Drackett have made many friends who rejoice with them in the happiness which has visited their home, and mingled their good wishes with their congratulations. Mr. Drackett is in charge of the Bay St. Louis ferry.

While returning home Saturday forenoon with horse and buggy, Mrs. Marshall Ballou, accompanied by Miss A. Gagnon, was overtaken by a rainstorm at the head of Booker avenue. Loud claps of thunder caused the horse to become unmanageable and runaway. Mr. A. Block was driving from the rear in his sedan car, and hastening his speed galloped to the rescue and saved the ladies from the peril which was averted by his timely and heroic assistance.

FOR SALE: Cottage, on the beach; six large rooms in main house on ground floor, side hall and rear porch; front and rear gallery; built attached; large dining room; 45 x 7 feet wide; furnace with electric drop lights in every room and hall; stable; wash shed; chicken house; two cisterns; several bearing peach trees; lot 65 x 300. \$5,000 cash or on time. Address Room 712-713, Canal-Commercial Bank Building, New Orleans, on telephone 235, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

No game of baseball this season will attract as much attention as the game advertised for next Monday afternoon at the local park, when the S. C. team will play Mississippi College of Clinton. The latter are rated as the Mississippi college champions, but the S. C. team says "let 'em come!" As an earnest of our appreciation of what St. Stanislaus is doing for athletics in Bay St. Louis there should be a big attendance, besides the opinion is strong to the effect, every one is going to get more than their money's worth. The day, Monday, the time, 2 P. M.

Rev. Father Duffy of New York, officiated both at the morning and evening services of Christ Episcopal Church on Sunday last, addressing large congregations on both occasions. Wednesday morning Father Duffy conducted a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of his father, the Rev. Dr. Duffy, late pastor of the local church. While here Father Duffy was the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Horton. He left Friday on his way to New York City. During the early part of June he will sail for a visit to England. He is an annual visitor to Bay St. Louis and his visits are always a source of much pleasure to his many friends here and of spiritual profit to the parishioners.

Twenty-five per cent or more of the qualified electors of the town of Waveland have petitioned the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of that town to call an election for the purpose of determining whether or not the Waveland charter should be abolished. The petition has been filed with the Board and awaits action at the next regular meeting, after thirty days will have elapsed from date of filing. There has been a strong sentiment in favor of abolishing the charter of Waveland and the town reverting to the county and under direct jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors. It is contended that as a municipality Waveland has been a failure. There is a heavy burden of taxation paid the town and that in return the taxpayers receive little or nothing, due to the reason all of the burden is on the town and the load is too heavy for the municipality to carry. The matter will now go to a special election and a matter of the qualified electors will determine the question. Dr. C. J. Gex, of this city, has been the secretary of the petitioners.

—Continued—
has moved his office to the front office on the left-hand side of the main entrance, where taxpayers may see him during the regular office hours.

The Nicholson Avenue Theatre will formally open for the season on next Saturday night, April 30th, with a 5-reel feature, "The Purple Cipher," with Earl Williams, Vitaphone star, and a 2-reel comedy, "The Decorator." Full week's program of the Echo every Saturday afternoon, beginning with next week.

Mrs. Joseph E. Saucier, residing in Main street, has in full bloom a plant of the Cactaceae species attracting the admiration of all who have journeyed to the family home and who are simply awed by its unusual color (pink hue) and wealth of blossoms, nothing of the kind heretofore seen here. This rare plant is a cactusgrandiflora, a native of South America.

Mr. J. N. Caron and family, who have been spending the winter in New Orleans, are occupying their attractive home on the beach front, near St. Charles street. Mr. Caron is a firm believer in Bay St. Louis and delights in living here. He is a large realty owner, thus backing his faith.

Mr. H. H. Lawler, well-known cotton merchant, who has leased the Lulline Cottage for the summer season, and will shortly arrive for their stay. Mr. Lawler also purchased this week the corner lot front and Goodchildren streets, from Mrs. M. V. Gex. This ground was formerly the site of the Gex home.

Half was recently purchased by Mr. C. L. Waller and now the other half by Mr. Lawler. Both gentlemen will build on their respective lots within the near future.

—Continued—
has moved his office to the front office on the left-hand side of the main entrance, where taxpayers may see him during the regular office hours.

The Nicholson Avenue Theatre will formally open for the season on next Saturday night, April 30th, with a 5-reel feature, "The Purple Cipher," with Earl Williams, Vitaphone star, and a 2-reel comedy, "The Decorator." Full week's program of the Echo every Saturday afternoon, beginning with next week.

Mrs. Joseph E. Saucier, residing in Main street, has in full bloom a plant of the Cactaceae species attracting the admiration of all who have journeyed to the family home and who are simply awed by its unusual color (pink hue) and wealth of blossoms, nothing of the kind heretofore seen here. This rare plant is a cactusgrandiflora, a native of South America.

Mr. J. N. Caron and family, who have been spending the winter in New Orleans, are occupying their attractive home on the beach front, near St. Charles street. Mr. Caron is a firm believer in Bay St. Louis and delights in living here. He is a large realty owner, thus backing his faith.

Mr. H. H. Lawler, well-known cotton merchant, who has leased the Lulline Cottage for the summer season, and will shortly arrive for their stay. Mr. Lawler also purchased this week the corner lot front and Goodchildren streets, from Mrs. M. V. Gex. This ground was formerly the site of the Gex home.

Half was recently purchased by Mr. C. L. Waller and now the other half by Mr. Lawler. Both gentlemen will build on their respective lots within the near future.

Mrs. Abbie Doyle and sister, Miss Lucy Hamilton, of Kansas City, Mo., were visitors to Bay St. Louis a few days since visiting friends and acquaintances, and while here the house guests of Mrs. M. T. Bannard. The ladies are South of a while and are visiting in New Orleans at the home of Mrs. Maria Combel Wagoner. They will be remembered most pleasantly as residents of Bay St. Louis some years back, Mrs. Doyle graduating from St. Joseph's Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Drackett are rejoicing over the advent of a little daughter who made her appearance at their home in Carroll avenue during the morning hours of Wednesday. Although residing here a comparatively short time, Mr. and Mrs. Drackett have made many friends who rejoice with them in the happiness which has visited their home, and mingled their good wishes with their congratulations. Mr. Drackett is in charge of the Bay St. Louis ferry.

While returning home Saturday forenoon with horse and buggy, Mrs. Marshall Ballou, accompanied by Miss A. Gagnon, was overtaken by a rainstorm at the head of Booker avenue. Loud claps of thunder caused the horse to become unmanageable and runaway. Mr. A. Block was driving from the rear in his sedan car, and hastening his speed galloped to the rescue and saved the ladies from the peril which was averted by his timely and heroic assistance.

FOR SALE: Cottage, on the beach; six large rooms in main house on ground floor, side hall and rear porch; front and rear gallery; built attached; large dining room; 45 x 7 feet wide; furnace with electric drop lights in every room and hall; stable; wash shed; chicken house; two cisterns; several bearing peach trees; lot 65 x 300. \$5,000 cash or on time. Address Room 712-713, Canal-Commercial Bank Building, New Orleans, on telephone 235, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

No game of baseball this season will attract as much attention as the game advertised for next Monday afternoon at the local park, when the S. C. team will play Mississippi College of Clinton. The latter are rated as the Mississippi college champions, but the S. C. team says "let 'em come!" As an earnest of our appreciation of what St. Stanislaus is doing for athletics in Bay St. Louis there should be a big attendance, besides the opinion is strong to the effect, every one is going to get more than their money's worth. The day, Monday, the time, 2 P. M.

Rev. Father Duffy of New York, officiated both at the morning and evening services of Christ Episcopal Church on Sunday last, addressing large congregations on both occasions. Wednesday morning Father Duffy conducted a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of his father, the Rev. Dr. Duffy, late pastor of the local church. While here Father Duffy was the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Horton. He left Friday on his way to New York City. During the early part of June he will sail for a visit to England. He is an annual visitor to Bay St. Louis and his visits are always a source of much pleasure to his many friends here and of spiritual profit to the parishioners.

Twenty-five per cent or more of the qualified electors of the town of Waveland have petitioned the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of that town to call an election for the purpose of determining whether or not the Waveland charter should be abolished. The petition has been filed with the Board and awaits action at the next regular meeting, after thirty days will have elapsed from date of filing. There has been a strong sentiment in favor of abolishing the charter of Waveland and the town reverting to the county and under direct jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors. It is contended that as a municipality Waveland has been a failure. There is a heavy burden of taxation paid the town and that in return the taxpayers receive little or nothing, due to the reason all of the burden is on the town and the load is too heavy for the municipality to carry. The matter will now go to a special election and a matter of the qualified electors will determine the question. Dr. C. J. Gex, of this city, has been the secretary of the petitioners.

—Continued—
has moved his office to the front office on the left-hand side of the main entrance, where taxpayers may see him during the regular office hours.

The Nicholson Avenue Theatre will formally open for the season on next Saturday night, April 30th, with a 5-reel feature, "The Purple Cipher," with Earl Williams, Vitaphone star, and a 2-reel comedy, "The Decorator." Full week's program of the Echo every Saturday afternoon, beginning with next week.

Mrs. Joseph E. Saucier, residing in Main street, has in full bloom a plant of the Cactaceae species attracting the admiration of all who have journeyed to the family home and who are simply awed by its unusual color (pink hue) and wealth of blossoms, nothing of the kind heretofore seen here. This rare plant is a cactusgrandiflora, a native of South America.

Mr. J. N. Caron and family, who have been spending the winter in New Orleans, are occupying their attractive home on the beach front, near St. Charles street. Mr. Caron is a firm believer in Bay St. Louis and delights in living here. He is a large realty owner, thus backing his faith.

Mr. H. H. Lawler, well-known cotton merchant, who has leased the Lulline Cottage for the summer season, and will shortly arrive for their stay. Mr. Lawler also purchased this week the corner lot front and Goodchildren streets, from Mrs. M. V. Gex. This ground was formerly the site of the Gex home.

Half was recently purchased by Mr. C. L. Waller and now the other half by Mr. Lawler. Both gentlemen will build on their respective lots within the near future.

Mrs. Abbie Doyle and sister, Miss Lucy Hamilton, of Kansas City, Mo., were visitors to Bay St. Louis a few days since visiting friends and acquaintances, and while here